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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Britain And ANZUS

THERE is more than a touch of irony in the fact that Britain is not a participant in the current Washington meeting of the ANZUS Council. She is herself a Pacific Power and is concerned about its future security as the United States, Australia and New Zealand. Moreover her contribution to the defence of the area in the event of hostilities would be automatic and substantial as it is already in the task of safeguarding Southeast Asia. Yet for reasons which have never been satisfactorily explained, Britain has been kept out of ANZUS. What decisions of policy and action which America, Australia and New Zealand make in the Council, Britain has to learn second hand. It may be true that Australia and New Zealand keep their senior British Commonwealth partner fully informed, and it may also be assumed that neither of the dominions would allow themselves to be committed to obligations which would prove embarrassing to Britain or would undermine the solidarity of the Commonwealth. Nevertheless the creation of ANZUS should never have taken place without Britain's inclusion. Her exclusion is pointless because, in the event of trouble in the Pacific, she would be automatically involved in any hostilities which Australasia should find themselves; wherefore, it is obviously more practical that Britain should directly share in the planning and security arrangements from the beginning and not when an emergency arises. This is a fundamental aspect which the United States appears to have ignored.

It has been America's argument that the inclusion of Britain in ANZUS would make it necessary for other countries also to be invited to the Council. The validity of this contention cannot be sustained. In considering and planning for the security of the Pacific, the ANZUS Council cannot avoid the future of Indo-China. Yet in seeking to safeguard the security of that country, the Council have also to consider other Southeast Asia areas, notably Malaya and Borneo. And if Malaya figures on the agenda of the present Council meeting, then Britain's absence becomes anomalous. The restoration of peace, law and order in Malaya is today Britain's exclusive responsibility, but she can hardly be expected to fulfil these duties only to be told that the preservation of Malaya's security is no longer her concern but has been assumed by the ANZUS Council. Britain has a well defined right to be included in any Pacific security alliance such as ANZUS, and her exclusion cannot in any sense be justified. In fact, without Britain's membership it is conceivable that ANZUS could not be fully successful. The good intentions of ANZUS are not questioned; on the contrary they can be wholeheartedly approved. But the present alliance is deficient in strength, and it might yet be discovered that the proper course is to enlarge the pact and include all nations of the free world with a stake in the Pacific which would draw up an overall security arrangement for the vitally important area. But in any event, ANZUS as it exists today is inadequate. Britain must have her voice in its Council.

6 KILLED ON ROYAL NAVAL CRAFT

Hongkong Man A Victim FIVE OF CREW WOUNDED

IT WAS OFFICIALLY REVEALED THIS MORNING THAT SIX OF THE 14 MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF A ROYAL NAVAL LAUNCH FIRED ON BY A CHINESE COMMUNIST VESSEL YESTERDAY WERE KILLED. FIVE OTHERS WERE WOUNDED. The China Mail learns that one of six killed was Mr E. F. Gower, of Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

Russia And 4-Power Talks

Berlin, Sept. 9. The Soviet Union plans to accept the Three-Power invitation to a Four-Power Foreign Ministers' Conference, well-informed East Berlin sources stated today. However, the Soviet Union did not approve of holding the conference in Lugano but would suggest Berlin or Potsdam. These sources further said that the Soviet Union was prepared to deal with all questions relating to the German problem. On the other hand, the Soviet Union does not agree that the powers should themselves settle the election procedure, which the USSR maintains should be agreed upon by representatives of East and West Germany, these sources said. — France-Press.

Deadlock In Strike Negotiations

London, Sept. 9. Hours of negotiations to end the "guerilla" strike of British electricians, which now affects 4,600 men, ended in deadlock here tonight. The Ministry of Labour announced that discussions had established that "no mutually acceptable basis for settlement" existed. The Minister of Labour, Sir Walter Monckton, said in a statement he had decided to appoint a court of inquiry and had asked the Employers' Association "in the strongest possible terms" to withhold any action pending establishment of the court. He had sent a similar request to the union asking it to withdraw the strike orders. The strike, now in its third week, started on August 24 in support of ETU wage demands for its 40,000 members employed by the 3,000 electrical contracting firms in the Employers' Association. A truce was called on August 31, when the Ministry of Labour brought the two sides together for talks. But the talks broke down within 24 hours and the walkouts were resumed. Atomic research centres, power plants, steel and armament works, and airports have been affected. Normal work has hardly been interrupted so far but may be if the strikes continue. The latest talks which began last night continued until after three o'clock this morning. They were resumed at the Ministry this morning. — Reuters.

New Rioting In Nyasaland

Johannesburg, Sept. 9. Police emergency reinforcements have been sent to Chikwanda in the south of Nyasaland to quell rioting which started there last night. A report said that the police were using clubs to disperse the mobs. — France-Press.

Mr Gower, a keen member of the Hongkong Defence Force, was present in the craft in uniform as an observer.

A Captain in the Royal Artillery, during the last war, the late Mr Gower came to Hongkong in 1945 with the British Military Administration.

In 1947 he joined Messrs Lowe, Bingham and Matthews. He quickly made himself well known in the Colony and became an active worker in charitable organisations.

He was particularly interested in the Hongkong Defence Force where he gained widespread popularity. He will be buried tomorrow afternoon with the other five naval victims in the Naval section of the Happy Valley cemetery.

The funeral cortege will leave HMS Tamar at 2.30 p.m. A Reuter report from London, quoting the Admiralty, stated that the crew of the 46-ton motor launch 1323 included two or three officers. Vessels of its type are armed with one three-pounder or one 40 mm gun, plus a 20 mm anti-aircraft gun. They are 72 feet long.

The launch was on patrol duty in the Pearl River estuary, 20 miles southwest of Hongkong.

The destroyer, HMS Concord (1,710 tons) was ordered to take casualties to Hongkong. The names of the casualties will not be released until their next of kin have been informed.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
The following statement was issued by the Naval authorities at 12.50 p.m.
"In amplification of the statement issued in Hongkong last night regarding the incident in which HMMS 1323 was damaged by gunfire from a Chinese Communist naval vessel, the incident took place at 3.10 p.m. local time about 7 miles southwest of Lin Tin Island in international waters.

"Casualties among the crew consisted of six killed and five wounded. A member of the Royal Hongkong Defence Force was on board and he also was killed.

The funeral of those killed will take place tomorrow (Friday) at 2.30 p.m. in the Holy Trinity Church, HMS Tamar. Interment will follow at Happy Valley."

Runaway Boy Found Wearing Girl's Clothes
Tokyo, Sept. 9. Police here today arrested "for protection" a 15-year-old runaway boy discovered wearing girl's clothes.

Runaway Masako Nishizawa told the police "she" was the eldest "daughter" of a merchant in Kochi Prefecture of Western Japan.

His mother told the police that when Masako was born family members all became ill and were told by a fortune teller "the family is haunted by the evil spirit of a dog and so a baby boy could not survive."

Twins Found Abandoned



Mrs Doris Samways, a staff nurse of Tudor Lodge Home, Wimbledon, holds six-month-old boy twins who were found abandoned outside a Roman Catholic Church in Clapham recently. A note pinned to their clothing said: "Baby twins each six months. Please take my babies for adoption." — London Express photo.

Important Victory For TUC Leaders

Douglas, Sept. 9. Britain's trade union leaders won a victory for their policy of "go slow" on further nationalisation of industry. At the Trades Union Congress annual conference here, they fought off vigorous demands by left wingers for a policy of more public ownership in the near future.

Before the conference, at which 8,000,000 trade unionists are represented, were the proposals of the General Council, leading body of the Congress, on nationalisation. These admitted the case for public ownership of the water industry, but urged further consideration before taking over other industries such as chemicals, aircraft manufacture and machine tools. Extreme left wing delegates tried to have the Council's report thrown out with a motion that it should be "referred back."

But on a "card vote" — upon which delegates use the voting strengths of their absent union members — the motion was defeated by 3,702,000 votes against 2,640,000. This gave the trade union chiefs a majority of 1,062,000 votes.

The delegates later gave formal approval to the Council's policy with an overwhelming majority in a show of hands vote.

MOTION WITHDRAWN
Faced with this collapse of opposition to the "go slow" policy, the Communist-led foundry workers union withdrew a motion it had put forward asking for "an immediate extension of public ownership of essential industries."

The success of the trade union chiefs braces them for the next and bigger battle over nationalisation that faces them at the Labour Party conference next month.

The question of whether to adopt a policy of going slow on state ownership or urging the Party to go all out to bring industries and land under state control will be one of the big clashes between rival factions at the conference.

Witness Denies Instrument Of Shares Transfer Was A Forgery

A denial that there was a forgery in an instrument of transfer relating to certain shares of George Falconer and Company, Ltd., involving the typewritten words "Dollars sixteen and cents twenty" was made by Mr W. M. H. Seymour, a Director of the Company, when the case against James Joseph Osbourne King, merchant, charged with fraudulent conversion, resumed before Mr Poon Yan-hoi this morning.

Mr Seymour was replying to questions put to him during cross-examination by Mr M. A. da Silva, Counsel for King.

Defendant was alleged to have fraudulently taken the sum of \$3,305.94 for the use of his wife from the Company on November 17, 1951, while a Director of Falconer's.

The Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr A. J. Clifford, both instructed by Hastings and Company, are prosecuting.

At the outset of hearing this morning, Mr Clifford informed the Court that Mr d'Almada had just returned from a holiday, and would come into the case again at a later stage.

Referring to his questioning of Mr Seymour, Mr Silva asked him whether it was his clear object that criminal proceedings should be instituted against King in the interest of Falconer's, when he first approached the Commercial Crime Branch of the Police.

Witness replied that he acted on the advice of Counsel, and he had been told he should report the matter accordingly.

Referring to a balance sheet of the Company for the year ended August, 1951, Mr Silva pointed out an item for \$41,000 as "travelling expenses, and asked what it was in respect of."

Mr Seymour answered that it was in respect of Mr Ipekijian (another Director) and the defendant, so far as he could remember without consulting the books.

Counsel asked witness if he could remember telling the Court at an earlier hearing about the stamping of the instrument of transfer of shares to King from the defendant Mr Silva asked further if witness could recall saying that a few weeks before, he had gone to the stamp office to inspect the document connected with its stamping.

Mr Seymour replied "Yes to both questions."

REQUISITION BOOKS
Mr Silva then referred to a copy of a letter from Falconer's signed by King and dated December 9, 1950, and asked if witness could remember inspecting also the requisitions in the stamp office. Witness said he could not remember, adding that he might have done so.

Counsel produced a document to witness and asked if he could remember if the requisition books were in that form. Witness replied he could not remember, although he imagined it would be in the same form as the document.

Mr Silva: Do you remember whether the requisition was taken on March 8, 1950?

Witness: I already said I cannot remember whether or not I saw it.

At this stage, Mr Clifford submitted that the document could not go in an exhibit as witness had said he did not know whether he saw it or not. Witness rejoined that what he had said was that he might have seen it.

Mr Silva: You remember whether or not the requisition was dated March 8, 1950?

Witness: I told you I don't remember.

"Do you recall whether or not the requisition bore the words 'gratis for consideration'?"

"I might have seen the words, but I can't recall them."

"DON'T REMEMBER"

Do you remember whether on March 8, 1950, the stamp office made enquiries as to why the consideration in question was taken as "gratis"? — I don't remember.

I suggest to you that you know that on March 9, 1950, in reply to the stamp office enquiries, an explanatory letter was sent by King to the stamp office. — I say that that is untrue. I further say that King's letter was written on March 9, 1950 — not March 8 — for spite.

You know now that the actual stamping of the instrument of transfer was done on March 9, 1950? — Yes, I do. And if you look at the instrument of transfer, you will see clearly a change of the date to March 9, 1950. — Yes, there is a change.

I suggest to you, Mr Seymour, that by reason of the stamp office enquiries, stamping was delayed until March 9. — I don't remember that.

I put it to you that the instrument of transfer went into the stamp office for stamping with no consideration, stated in the column under the heading "sum of dollars", where you now find \$10.20 written down. — I didn't see the document before it went into the stamp office, but the consideration shown in that column was as it is now when it was brought to me for my signature.

Furthermore, Mr Seymour added, the Company Register of Shares showed that he (witness) paid £1 for each of the shares.

Mr Silva: Are you aware that if the words "sixteen and cents twenty" appeared in the instrument, according to the Stamp Ordinance the instrument would have borne the stamp duty of \$5.20? — I was not aware of that.

Are you aware that if it was "gratis free" without consideration, the stamp duty would be only \$3? — I am aware that the word "gratis" does not appear in the instrument of transfer, but I am aware that without consideration the stamp duty would be only \$5.

"TOTALLY UNTRUE"
I put it to you that the words "sixteen dollars and 20 cents" were put into the instrument of transfer some time after it had been stamped by the stamp office. In other words, I suggest a forgery. — I say it is totally untrue.

Referring witness to the instrument of transfer, Mr Silva asked if he could agree that the heaviness of type between that of the words "sixteen dollars and twenty cents" and the name "William Matthew Hall Seymour" on the same line appeared to be different.

(Contd. on back page, col. 3)

Oppose Red China's Admission To UN

Washington, Sept. 9. Informed sources said here today that the Australian, New Zealand and United States Foreign Ministers agreed at their Anzus Council meetings today to oppose any move to seat Communist China in the United Nations "under present circumstances."

The three Ministers, Mr Richard Casey of Australia, Mr T. G. Clifton Webb of New Zealand, and Mr John Foster Dulles of the United States, also agreed there was no question of present diplomatic recognition of the Chinese Communist regime.

The three Ministers began their annual exchange of views on Pacific defence problems by exchanging views on Soviet policies and tactics.

The world situation in general was studied, particularly in the light of the threat posed to the free world by international Communism.

Informed sources said that the Ministers paid particular attention to the Vietnamese rebellion in Indo-China.

Mr Casey and Mr Webb warmly praised Mr Dulles for his speech last week in which he said the Allies should make clear their intentions in advance if events seemed likely to involve them in war.

Informants said Mr Casey and Mr Webb told Mr Dulles that his speech would have "a very healthy effect" in regard to Indo-China. — Reuters.

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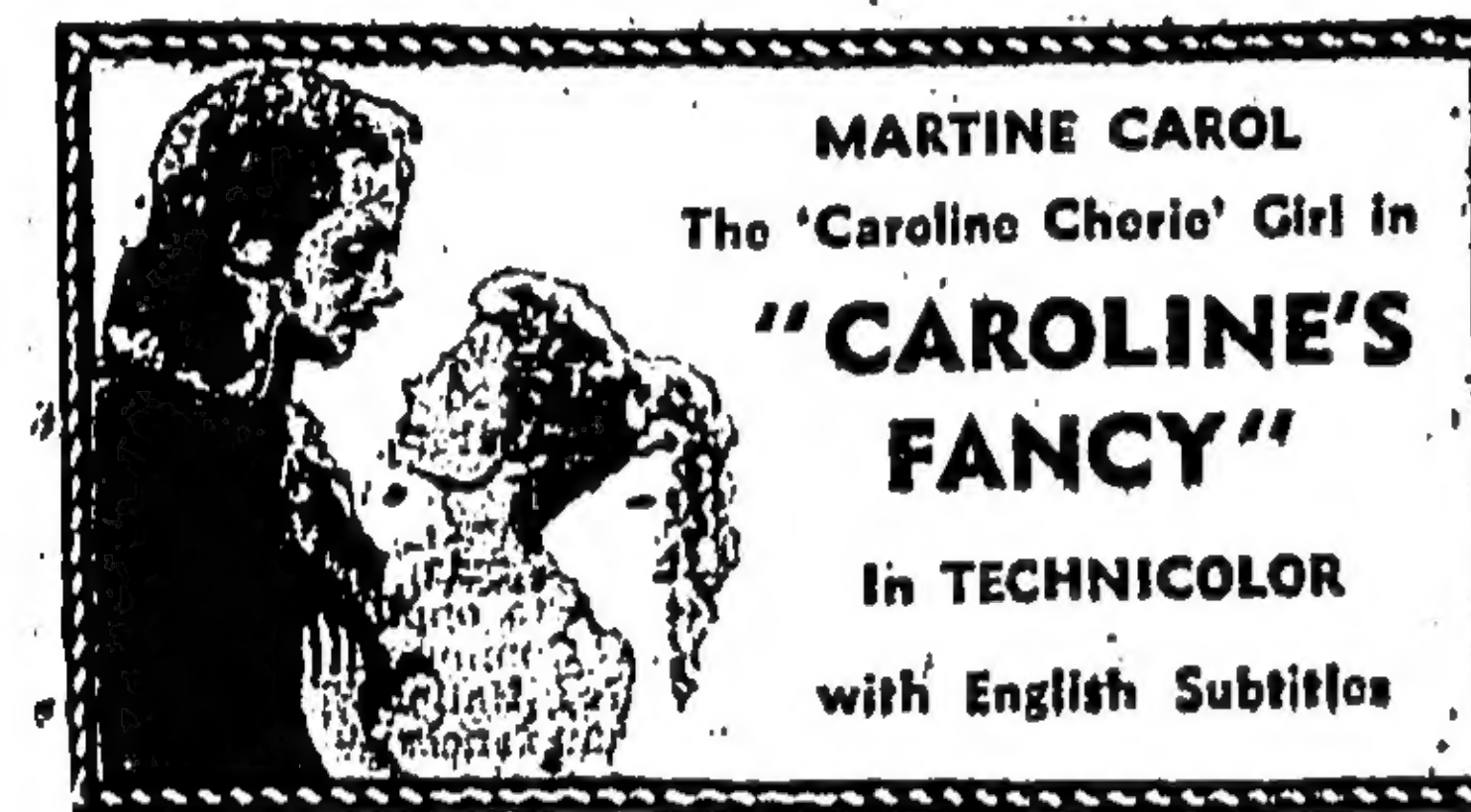


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"Lower Tariff Barriers:" Blunt Challenge To U.S. By World Bank Chairman

Washington, Sept. 9. Pakistan's Minister of Finance, Mohammed Ali, speaking as Chairman of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, today urged the United States to stand by its policy of "trade not aid."

He stressed the need for greater co-operation between the financially strong and weak nations of the free world in his inaugural speech of the eighth annual meeting of the Board of the two financial institutions.

"Unless the conditions which underlie the relationship between primary producing and industrial countries are subjected to a deeper analysis and put on a sounder basis, plans for attaining peace and prosperity will rest on insecure foundations," he cautioned representatives of the 55 member nations.

Most Western European delegations and representatives of under-developed countries promptly interpreted the address as a blunt challenge to the United States to lower its tariff which, they feel, are too high.

It was believed that Mr. Ali's remarks may touch off a drive by these countries to exact some promises from the United States that it will lower import barriers.

Mr. Ali also told the delegates, who include the Finance Ministers and Governors of central banks from all over the world, that in the four-day meeting they should "give thought to our efforts to attain free trade, a better balance of international payments and convertibility of currencies."

The world's hope for such conditions, he said, were raised when more than a year ago American expressed the policy of "trade, not aid."

At recent meetings between Britain and the United States and leaders of the organization for European Economic Co-operation, it was again discussed in the context of the measures that might be taken toward the recovery of economic freedom and equilibrium.

Mr. Ali pointed out. Now, he added, "these plans await in some degree the further development of policy by the Administration in Washington."

Mr. Ali observed that the recent report to President Eisenhower on Anglo-American trade relations by Representative W. Douglas, former United States Ambassador to Britain, is "an encouraging sign.... which has shown a sympathetic understanding of the dollar-sterling relationship and has made a valuable contribution in this field."

The Douglas Report proposed lowering American tariffs as one of several measures needed to put the world on a sound trade basis.

Mr. Ali went on to point out that since the end of World War II Western Europe, with the aid of the Marshall Plan, had made a substantial recovery.

STILL TOO EARLY
The balance of payments problem had shown perceptible improvement and income, employment and production had risen to a high level, he added.

On the other hand, he cautioned that there had been a deterioration in the economic conditions of many underdeveloped countries "where two-thirds of the world's population exists on an average annual income of less than \$100."

Mr. Ali commended President Eisenhower for his speech last April when the United States Chief Executive proposed that if the burdens of armament could be reduced a "total war" might be launched on poverty and need.

Since the President spoke, he said, "There has been some evidence of a lessening in world political tension. It is, I fear, still too early to acclaim the

Mohammed Ali's Appeal For Moderation

Karachi, Sept. 9. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Mohammed Ali, appealed to the Pakistan press today not to "over the pitch" in the negotiations with India over Kashmir.

He told a press conference he had heard nothing to confirm reports that Admiral Nimitz had resigned as administrator of the Kashmir plebiscite, either from the United Nations or from Admiral Nimitz himself.

Pakistan voiced against India's proposal in the Korea peace conference because it was felt that no country should be forced into a conference which was not welcomed by all countries concerned.

Pakistan would support Mrs. Pandit, of India, for Presidency of the General Assembly and vote with the Arab and Asian countries on the Moroccan and Tunisian questions.—Reuter.

Another important question at the Geneva conference will be the problem of Japan's admission to the GATT.

Commonwealth nations always hold preliminary talks to exchange information and views on the many matters of common interest at the GATT conference.

The London discussions are expected to last for about three days and the countries attending are: Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia. The talks are taking place at the Board of Trade.

The object of any British approach to other nations of the GATT to meet certain of her tariff difficulties would be to protect her domestic industry and agriculture.

Britain would like to continue the duty-free entry for Commonwealth goods despite any increases that might from time to time become necessary in duties designed to protect British industry and agriculture.

Commonwealth countries generally recognize the value of existing imperial preferences. But there are divergences of views among Commonwealth members on the proposal that all Commonwealth nations should join in seeking release from the "no new preference" rule in the GATT.

Some Commonwealth countries support this proposal but others feel that such an approach would not advance the agreed objective of restoring multilateral trade.

The general agreement on Tariffs and Trade was drawn up at Geneva in October 1947 to liberalize world trade and came into operation in 1948.

It stipulates that "any advantage, favour, privilege, or immunity" granted by any one of the contracting countries shall be immediately granted to all the contracting parties.

Existing Empire preferences at the time of the agreement were allowed to stay. Britain now cannot increase any imperial preference without permission of all the other GATT nations.

The Australian Government is far from satisfied with the operation of the agreement and its delegation will speak a candidly against the pact at the Geneva session.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, now on a Mediterranean holiday, will lead the British delegation to the Geneva session.

Empire Countries Discuss Common Policy On Trade

Representatives of nine British Commonwealth nations began preliminary discussions today on various problems they will face at the forthcoming session of GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

Commonwealth countries will back Britain if, at the next session, beginning in Geneva on September 17, she asks other nations to meet particular United Kingdom tariff difficulties.

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Akihito's Visit To Washington

Washington, Sept. 9. Crown Prince Akihito paid his respects today to two of America's honoured dead. He laid wreaths at the tombs of George Washington at Mount Vernon and the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery.

In brilliant sunshine the Prince, accompanied by his entire suite and Mr. Elkhich Araki, the Japanese Ambassador, drove to Mount Vernon from Blair House, where he had spent the night as the guest of the United States Government.

He placed a huge wreath of late summer flowers beside the coffin of the nation's first President. Then, he bowed before it while his party stood at attention.

A similar ceremony was carried out shortly afterwards at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. There the Prince received a salute of 21 guns both as he entered the Cemetery and as he left.

Immediately following the trips to Mount Vernon and Arlington the Prince and his suite were guests of Vice-President Nixon for lunch.

Prince Akihito gave his "greetings and sincere wishes" to Mr. Nixon.

He told Mr. Nixon: "I am honoured to be your guest here today. Your welcome to me will be noted with joy by my father and mother, the Emperor and the Empress."

The Washington press warmly praised the Japanese Royal Family, and said the Crown Prince's visit would reciprocate in friendship between the two countries.

Among those present at the Vice-President's lunch were the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Robertson; Mr. William R. Castle, former United States Ambassador to Japan; the Republican Congressman from Minnesota, Mr. Walter Judd, who is a former missionary in the Far East; and the Japanese Ambassador.

Mr. Nixon told reporters that he and the Crown Prince discussed his proposed visit to Japan in November. He and the Crown Prince would be in Hawaii at the same time in early October and made tentative arrangements to meet then as well as later in Japan.—Reuter.

Being Negotiated
New Delhi, Sept. 9. A commercial and shipping treaty is being negotiated between India and the United States.

The Premier, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, told Parliament today. Mr. Nehru added that it was impossible to say when the pact would be signed.—France-Press.

Dulles Expresses A Hope

Bonn, Sept. 9. Both President Eisenhower and Mr. Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, have sent messages to the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, following the latter's victory in the general elections.

Mr. Dulles told Dr. Adenauer that he hopes Russia will accept the "overwhelming decision" of last Sunday's West German general elections and do its part to allow the reunification of Germany.

Mr. Dulles said that the result of the election, which returned the Christian Democrats to the Lower House with an absolute majority, would "highly satisfy those who see 'the European problem' constructively."

Mr. Dulles telegraphed: "It is clear that the German people overwhelmingly support the programme of a unified Germany in the framework of a unified Europe to which our governments are pledged."

"We can now work on with new energy together with our British and French friends, and it is perhaps no empty hope that even the Soviet Union will accept an overwhelming decision and do its part to permit the reunification of Germany."

In another telegram to Dr. Adenauer, also published by the German Foreign Office, President Eisenhower said the President and Government of the United States had noted the result of the election with "the greatest satisfaction."

The President's telegram said: "You, Mr. Chancellor, must have felt that the election had decisively endorsed the constructive policy for which you have fought in the last few years."

"I may assure you that my Government views with pleasure future co-operation with the Federal Republic for the strengthening of a free Europe and the Atlantic community in the field of politics, economics and common defence, and to the ending of the present artificial division of Germany and of the totalitarian regime which has been imposed on 18 million of your countrymen."—Reuter.

JAPANESE GIVES AN ASSURANCE

Manila, Sept. 9. Visiting Japanese Diet members pledged today they would see to it that militarism would never again take root in Japan.

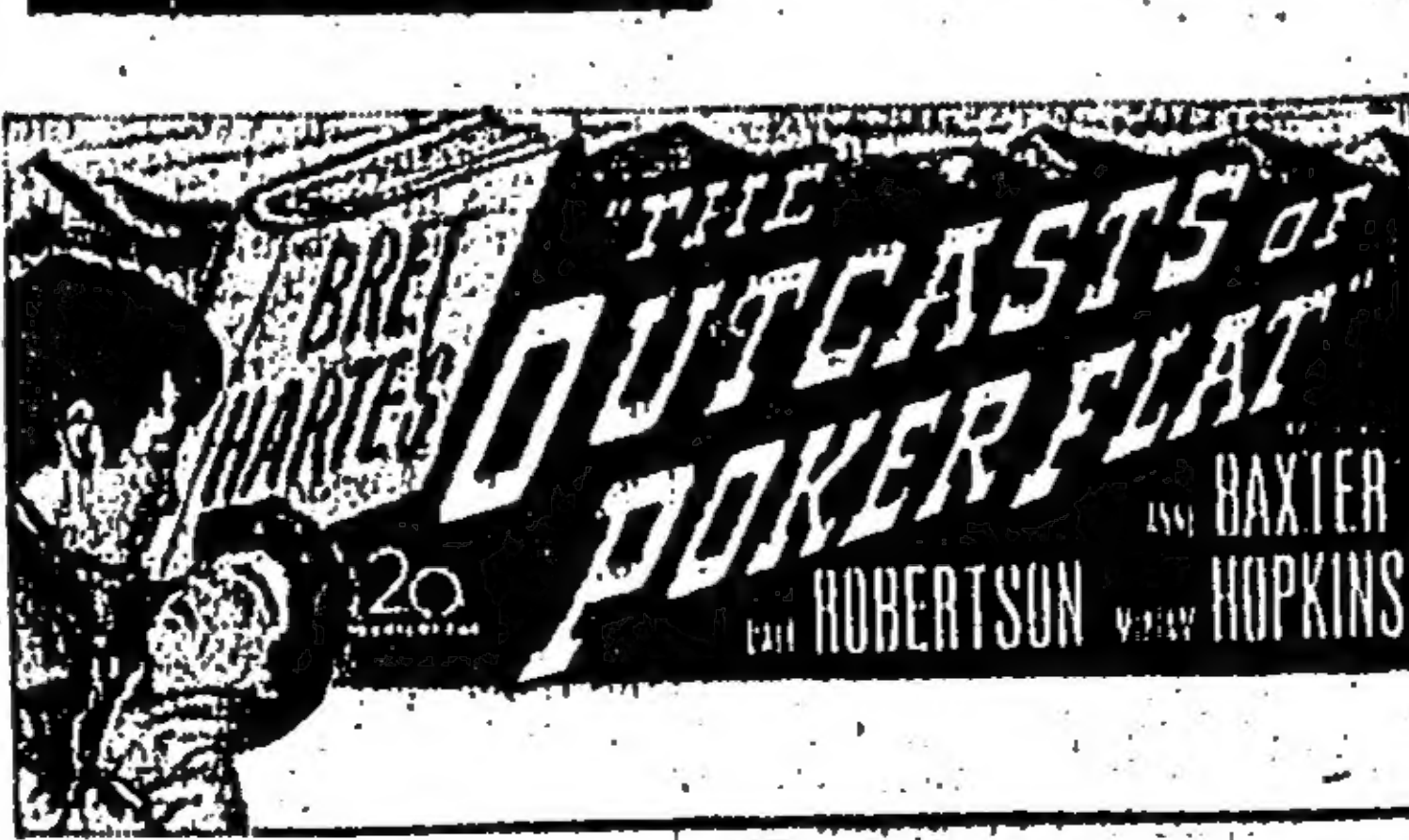
A Japanese legislative mission, headed by Ichiro Honda and Kazuo Nakai, both of the Liberal Party, arrived in Manila on a goodwill tour of the Far East and Southeast Asia.

Mr. Honda assured Filipinos and other Asians they need not fear a resurgence of Japanese militarism.

The mission spokesman said that the visit to the Philippines was intended to foster closer economic relations as well as promote better understanding among the peoples of Asia.

The mission will remain four days before proceeding to other points in Asia.—Reuter.

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ROBERTSON AND HOPKINS

POP - HALLO POP! - CARE FOR A CIGARETTE? - NO THANK YOU! I NEVER SMOKE JUST BEFORE BREAKFAST

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South Koreans Must Be Given Help, Says UN Commission

New York, Sept. 9.

The United Nations Commission in Korea reported tonight that South Korea must have help in maintaining its security in the divided peninsula if it is to develop towards a self-sustaining economy.

The Commission, in its annual report to the General Assembly, which is to meet next week, said that the "burden of security must be collectively borne."

The problem of reconstruction, the Commission said, was so immense that a period of stability and security was essential if the task was to be tackled adequately.

Washington And Pound Sterling

Washington, Sept. 9.

The United States may be willing to back a \$4,000 or \$5,000 million fund to help make the British pound freely exchangeable again—"under the proper circumstances," according to Administration sources.

These circumstances include, according to the sources:

- (1) Participation by the International Monetary Fund;
- (2) British Government success in halting inflation and increasing production;
- (3) British agreement to lift, at least in large part, present trade and monetary restrictions;
- (4) Indications that the United States Congress was willing to liberalize tariff policy;
- (5) Prospects that the Dutch, Belgian, West German and probably the French Governments would follow Britain and make their currencies convertible and free their trade of most restrictions.

TEN MONTHS?

Informed officials here said British policy must produce a "hard pound" at home before it can again be made "hard currency" internationally. The officials said another eight to 10 months must pass before it could be determined how lasting were the past year's British economic improvements. If progress continued and other conditions were satisfied, the United States would probably be willing to help underwrite a sterling stabilization fund as high as \$5,000 million, they said. About \$2,000 million of this should come from the IMF. The U.S. Government would then ask Congress to approve direct American participation of \$2,000 to \$3,000 by giving the Treasury authority to borrow that much for the stabilization fund; if and when needed, Britain would borrow from it only if her dollar-gold reserves ran too low.

The sources pointed out, however, that the above conditions would first have to be satisfied—not the least of which was the attitude of Congress towards the lowering United States tariffs.—China Mail Special.

"As long as the Republic of Korea is obliged to maintain between 10 and 20 divisions of troops under arms, budget problems and inflationary pressures will continue," the report said. "It would appear most unlikely that the Republic of Korea could develop a self-supporting economy even given the high level of economic assistance now expected if it must bear the present burden for its security in a divided peninsula. In any event considerable care will be needed in the selection of rehabilitation projects and some capital expansion projects will probably have to be postponed for the time being."

Unification was not only an important political objective, the report added. It was also a

highly desirable goal as a means of reuniting the complementary economies of the South and the North and as a means of promoting the security and stability so essential to enable the Korean people to devote their full efforts to reconstructing their war-battered country.

"In the meantime, while unification is being sought and conditions of peace established, the burden of security must be collectively borne if the Republic is to have a real opportunity to develop towards a self-sustaining economy," the report said.

MOST SIGNIFICANT

The Commission said that President Syngman Rhee's prestige with the people of South Korea had increased as a result of the stand he took in connection with the armistice and the release of prisoners.

"Perhaps the growing confidence of the Government in its own abilities is the most significant trend of the past year," the report commented. "The Government has convincingly demonstrated its will to insist on the recognition of what it considers the basic interests of the Republic."

The Government had furnished "a strong and independent leadership."

The Commission said that since his birth in 1948 the Republic of Korea had "held itself open to international observation of the development of representative Government."

BASICALLY SOUND

The report said that despite "certain trends and practices noted in previous reports which it was hoped were of a transitional nature largely resulting from war conditions" the basic constitutional structure of the Republic remained "representative and democratic."

It added that political education of the people and the training of Government officials at all levels remained the requirements for the further development of representative government in the Republic.

The Commission estimated that the number of war victims was approximately 7,500,000, although not all required relief. It reported acute food shortages, unemployment and a large budgetary deficit for 1953-4 and said that the measure of success achieved in the last six months in holding inflation in Korea was "likely to be short-lived unless special steps are taken either to control prices, wages and consumption, or to move towards a more balanced budget."

MORE AID NEEDED

The Commission endorsed the view that "increased aid is needed in Korea."

It said that the division of Korea added seriously to the difficulties that must be overcome if the Republic of Korea was to become self-supporting at reasonable living standards.

With the signing of the Armistice, the Commission said, "now there is the opportunity of seeking to achieve by peaceful means the common objective of the Republic of Korea and of the United Nations—a unified, independent and democratic Korea in accordance with the free expression of the will of the Korean people."—Reuter.

Yugoslavia To Hold Elections

Belgrade, Sept. 9.

The Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Working People—the new name for President Tito's "People's Front"—today decided to propose that a general election be held in Yugoslavia on November 22, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported.

The agency said the decision was taken at a meeting of the Board of the Alliance presided over by M. Edvard Kardelj, Vice-President of Yugoslavia.

The Board also decided to call a plenary session of the Alliance for September 19.

At this M. Kardelj will submit a report on "the character and role of the new National Assembly and Executive Councils" and M. Milentijevic, former Minister of Finance, will report on "the prospects of the Yugoslav economic system."

The last general elections in Yugoslavia were held on March 20, 1953.—Reuter.

Shark Hunting By Camera



Hunting sharks with a camera holds no terrors for Dr Hans Hass, the underwater explorer — 67, his 24-year-old Viennese wife, Lotte, Dr Hass, a 34-year-old Swiss, has sailed from London in his yacht Karla on an expedition to explore the depths of the Caribbean. He, his wife and eight scientists will spend seven months there. Dr Hass is already well-known as an author and photographer and his film "Under the Red Sea" has been widely acclaimed.—Express.

Sharp Attack On Adenauer By Soviet Newspaper

London, Sept. 9.

P. Naumov, writing in Pravda, Soviet Communist Party newspaper, alleged today that Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, was "following in the footsteps of his predecessor" — Hitler.

Naumov, reporting from Berlin and quoted by Tass, official Soviet news agency, said that on the day after the elections the "Adenauer clique" organised a militant manifestation, openly proclaiming its "revenge" programme on which it preferred to keep silent during the election campaign.

In his speech in the Bonn Central Square, at a meeting reminiscent of those of Hitler, Dr Adenauer cynically rejected the slogan of unification of Germany, adopted for demagogical purposes for a short time before the elections, the Pravda story said.

Dr Adenauer asked his supporters not to think of uniting but of liberating Eastern Germany. "To be exact, Adenauer announced a programme of conquest of the Eastern territories," Naumov wrote.

"The Bonn reactionaries are now trying straight away to use the result of the elections to stimulate militarist passions, to increase the assault on the democratic rights of the people."

"It is recalled in Germany that in 1933 Chancellor Hitler started to build his dictatorship with a revival of the Wehrmacht, preparing his delirious plan of world conquest. The facts prove that Adenauer follows in the footsteps of his predecessor."

Naumov said the West Berlin paper, Der Tagesspiegel, wrote on Sept. 7 that Adenauer would "energetically push the agreement on the 'European Army' through the West European Parliaments." At the same time Adenauer's Washington "buzzer" demanded a speedy revival of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht in Western Germany, Naumov contended.

"HITLER FOLLOWERS"

"Of course the Ruhr's industry magnates, who brought Adenauer into power, will be best informed on his plans and those of his protectors. They rub their hands anticipating new war gains," he added.

"The fact stands out," Naumov wrote, "that a number of fully-fledged Hitler followers were introduced into the new Bundestag (West German Lower House of Parliament) in spite of the reverses suffered in the polls."

The writer contended that some of them, though defeated in the polls, got in the Bundestag under proportional representation.

UNEASINESS IN FRANCE

A "Semi-Revolutionary" Situation Serious Labour Trouble In October Feared Possible

Paris, Sept. 9.

The big French strike movement, which for three weeks paralysed the railways, deprived the public of its letters and telephone calls except where on the automatic system, and forced the authorities to run an army lorry service in place of the buses in Paris, has left behind it a great uneasiness.

The strikes have created a semi-revolutionary situation of which no one yet clearly sees the outcome.

"The present crisis," writes Christian Morcau, well-known editor of the Journal de la Marine Marchande (Merchant Marine Journal), "presents to everybody the aspects of disorder and anarchy which characterised the first months of the Russian Revolution in 1917."

The Government employees who were goaded into striking during the national holiday month complained of poor pay and unkept promises. No one disputes the justice of their claims in both respects. Nevertheless, it is generally agreed that the strike movement this time went deeper than a mere demand for better salaries or the maintenance of existing pension schemes.

Almost all French observers recognised in it the result of a long pent-up feeling of frustration and despair.

In this development, the progressive contempt into which the French Parliament has fallen among French people played an important part.

Another big contributing factor has been the seven-year-long inflation and the discouraging and nerve-strain which it has produced on small households, a factor rarely understood by foreign visitors.

Whatever the origins of the strike, the movement has created a new social situation which may develop into a full-scale challenge to the authority of the State and the Parliamentary system as at present practised in France.

NEGATIVE VICTORY

The strikers have scored a negative victory by preventing any economies at the expense of their retirement status. But they have gone back to work disgruntled and angry.

The strike movement provided, perhaps accidentally, an excellent dress rehearsal for a more determined challenge to existing authority at a later date. It showed that important sections of national activity could be paralysed and that on the whole the Government was ill-equipped to maintain its authority and enforce a return to work.

Most of the regulations issued by the Government to get key workers back to work were ignored, and in hush-hush talks with the union leaders this illegal disobedience has been dropped, except in a small handful of cases.

One of the essential prerogatives of the State has been successfully challenged, greatly weakening the future authority of the Government.

WORSE TO COME?

The Government is expecting a bigger onslaught from organised labour in October and is already taking thought about strengthening its weapons against disorder and anarchy.

Conferences have taken place between the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Prefects, chief Government officials in each Department, about how to enforce regulations in a future strike, how to enlist volunteers to keep essential services going and protect the basic constitutional rights of the State.

Many workers' leaders, apart from the Communists, are now determined to fight for big changes without which they see no hope of ever improving the low standard of life which is the lot of the majority of wage and salary earners in a country where the rich are still very rich and where income tax is paid more promptly by the big earner.

It is significant that one of the young Christian Trade Union leaders, Henri Jamet, should

have this to say after the end of the strikes: "Clear-headed trade union officials can only be more exacting now. They can only adopt an attitude of opposition to the action of a Government to whom the realisation of a socialist democracy means exactly nothing... even if the Government took some measures of appeasement, a movement to the left has been launched which can only grow, and perhaps within a short time."

ONLY ONE MORE

"There is only one more chance before the choice will be between totalitarian solutions only."

This may be an extreme view. But there seems every reason to believe that it reflects the growing trend among the salaried population of the country who, after all, account for 12,000,000 French adults.

The "last chance" to which trade union leader Jamet refers is that of forming a centre-left Government with a strong socialist economic policy.

At the moment, there seems to be some reluctance among the French Socialists to join in such a government which they enthusiastically advocated during the record long Cabinet crisis last June. They seem to prefer to consolidate their position as the leaders of the workers in opposition to the Communists.

MAY BE FORCED

The Government will certainly be forced to modify its deflationary policy by allowing some general rise in wages, or face very serious labour trouble in October. But by doing so, it may also risk falling in its defence of currency stability, the main purpose for which it was voted into office and given special powers.

The Prime Minister, M. Joseph Laniel, himself is less pessimistic. He believes that the Government can pull through and things will settle down again.

Those who agree with him recall the gloomy forecasts about England's economic decadence made in French newspapers after the big General Strike in England in 1926, when the weightiest of pre-war newspapers, "Le Temps," wrote of "the Communist peril which weighs so heavily on England's destinies."

The French nation, in spite of the great difficulties facing it, has always displayed astonishing resilience, and this national characteristic must be allowed for in estimating any situation here. But it is also true that in 1929, Soviet power was negligible.—China Mail Special.

Tito Delegation

Belgrade, Sept. 9.

A Yugoslav economic delegation left for Greece and Turkey last night to discuss economic cooperation between the two countries, according to Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency.

The delegation, headed by M. Osman Karabegovic, a member of the Federal Executive Council, will also visit trade fairs at Salonika, Greece, and Smyrna, Turkey, the agency said.—Reuter.

Zafrullah Khan Sees Naguib

Cairo, Sept. 9.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Zafrullah Khan, today visited President Naguib of Egypt and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi.

He said afterwards that he discussed developments in the Egyptian question and "other matters of mutual concern."

Sir Mohammed was due to leave for London tonight on his way to New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly.—Reuter.

Britain Buying Silver

Big Deal Concluded With Russia

London, Sept. 9.

Britain is believed to have made a very large purchase of silver from Russia.

The exact quantity cannot be disclosed until it is shown in the British official trade statistics but it is believed to be several times larger than the 3,000,000 ounces (about £1,000,000 worth) which the British Government recently bought from the Japanese Government's stocks.

As Russian silver is not appearing on the market, bullion dealers presume that it also is going into official hands.

The British Government needs silver to supply essential consumption in Britain. For that purpose the Russian purchase saves Britain spending dollars on Western Hemisphere silver. The Government also needs silver for repaying the wartime lend-lease silver to the United States. Russia for her part evidently needs sterling.

Iron Curtain sales of gold on the world's free gold market have dwindled. They have always been sporadic and small—less in a year than South Africa sells in a month.

Lately they have almost disappeared—either because Moscow dislikes the present low price or because it has not much gold to sell. Russia's production and hoards of gold may be much smaller than is commonly supposed.

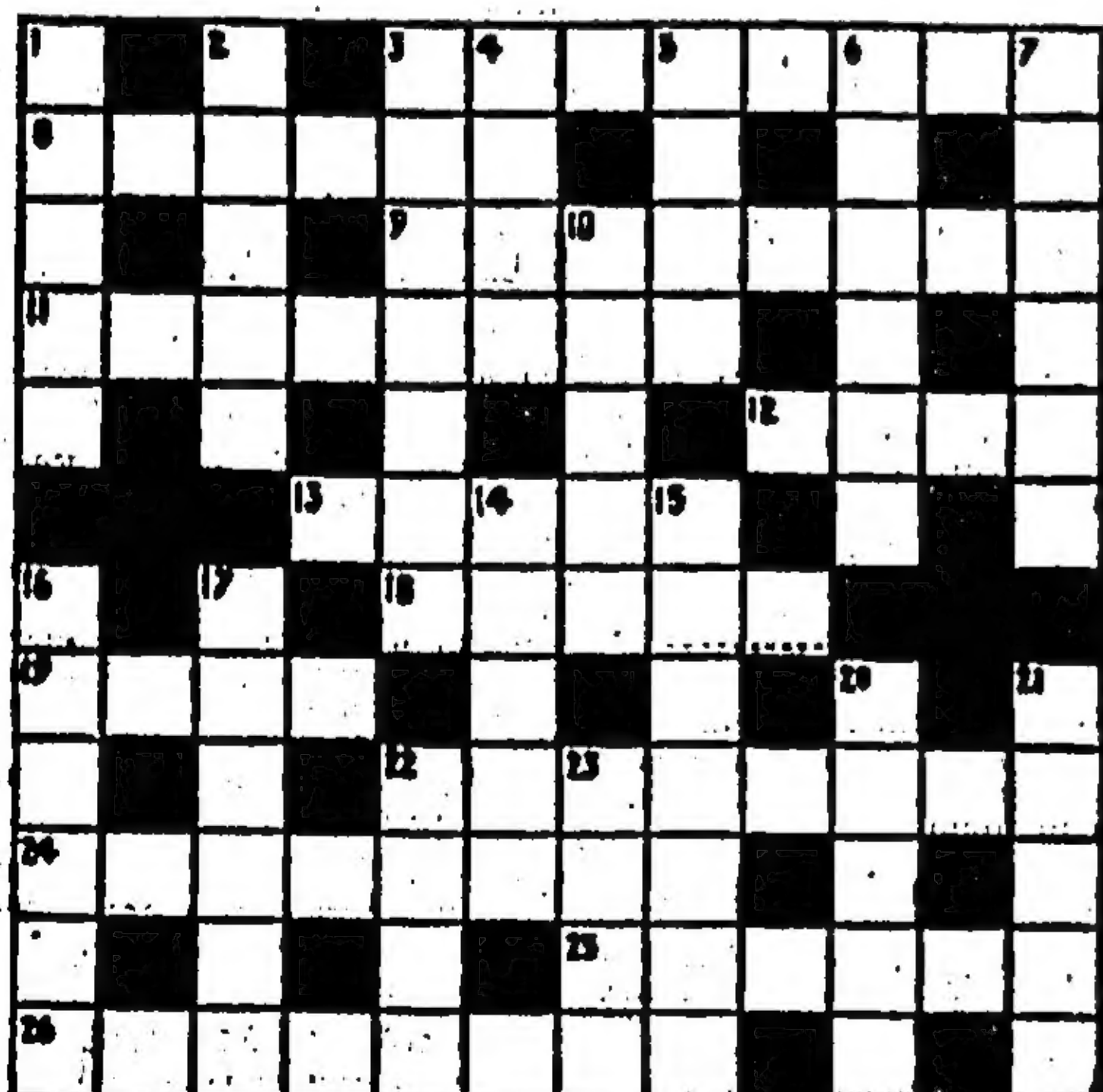
"The world free market price has fallen to its lowest level in recent years, at about \$62.25 U.S. dollars an ounce which is only \$55.12 above the official price of \$55.55. Offers on the free market come from nearly all the gold-producing countries which want to get a premium over the official price, however small, and find very little demand."—China Mail Special.

Eat While You Look

London, Sept. 9.

Two London cinemas—one in Liverpool and another in Sheffield will show suit next week—have "battered serving canteen" to patrons. It is a half-crown battered lunch, and patrons eat while they look.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Smashes completely (8).
 - Shrewd (6).
 - Sold again (8).
 - Discovered (8).
 - Miscreant (4).
 - Strip off leather (5).
 - Sortie (8).
 - Flower (4).
 - Hunting around for food (8).
 - Johns (8).
 - Rigorous (8).
 - Spends (8).

- DOWN**
- Child (15).
 - Cooker (8).
 - Difficulties (7).
 - Part of the foot (4).
 - Fascinated (4).
 - Enthusias (9).
 - Unexpected (8).
 - Portending to punishment (10).
 - Artificial silk (5).
 - Give satisfaction (7).
 - Calm (6).
 - Feathers (6).
 - Vectors (8).
 - Tally (6).
 - Spends (4).
 - Remains (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Battered, 7 Loose, 8 Grasp, 10 Specie, 13 Silence, 18 Rear, 17 Elderly, 19 Release, 20 Ode, 21 Scribble, 26 Teahup, 27 Traverser, 28 Fall, 29 Hotbeds, Down: 1 Bliss, 2 Model, 3 Depth, 4 Inch, 5 Hooper, 6 Decree, 9 Recess, 11 Filed, 12 Cedes, 14 Elects, 15 Elucid, 16 Alter, 18 Roster, 19 Levant, 22 Rook, 23 Build, 24 Sweep, 25 Serv.

★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

I'VE BEEN RINGING DOORBELLS AND ASKING QUESTIONS

On Tour In Connecticut and Long Island.

THE politicians have been talking so much about carrying out "the will of the American people" I decided to get out of New York and talk to some of the people and find out what their will was.

Also, it has been scorching hot in New York, around 95 degrees day after day—enough to addle anyone's brains.

I don't think the rest of the world realises what utter torture midsummer in Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn can be.

There has been a series of shootings, mainly due to the impossible temperature, in my opinion, and the behaviour of some men has been erratic—the result of a touch of the sun.

Jet-cooled

A FEW women have been going around with dry ice cubes in their handbags, and girls and youths have been carrying squirt pistols charged with ice water, squirting a cold stream down their backs whenever the heat became unbearable, which was most of the time.

Rejecting these remedies, I left town to beat the heat. Several million people seemed to have the same idea. The highways are jammed with cars and station-wagons and the Long Island and Connecticut beaches are packed tight.

I have been avoiding the expensive hotels and have stayed overnight at motels or taken a cottage for a couple of days.

Printing of Distinction for People of Distinction

By South China Morning Post Limited

Telephone 20002 and ask for Mr. Labrum

The people I have talked to have been insurance salesmen, commercial travellers, manufacturers, car hops, filling-station attendants, bartenders, clerks, a couple of doctors, and, of course, housewives.

This survey of public opinion has been haphazard (nothing like as scientific as Dr Kinsey's), but journalists should now again ring doorbells and ask questions, otherwise they get cramped in their own professional circle.

The hero of this season in the sun, according to my poll, is Henry Cabot Lodge, the chief American delegate to the United Nations.

The first man I talked to, an advertising executive, said: "At last we've got a spokesman who is thinking of America first. Thank goodness Dean Acheson has gone. We've won all along the line at the U.N. because we refused to be pushed around. I'm very disappointed with the British and the Canadians for opposing us. What's got into them? As for India, why, it didn't even send a Boy Scout to Korea. Nehru's too pally with the Communies in my book."

Lodge popular

I said that possibly we might need India in the future, and more such "American victories at the U.N. might boomerang." The advertising man said: "That's malpractice. Lodge did the right thing—everyone says so."

I said: "Walter Lippmann didn't say so." The advertising man said: "Lippmann's too stuck on Asia and Europe; he forgets America."

A dozen other people have told me the same "thing about Lodge. Comparatively unknown as a national figure when he was a Senator, he now is the all-American champion, and his appearance on the newsreels in the country cinemas I visited set off loud applause.

He seems to be successfully carrying out "the will of the people."

There has inevitably been a lot of conversation about Senator McCarthy during this tour, and I have found no evidence whatever that McCarthy is slipping. In fact, I believe he is gaining in strength and influence.

Several people told me: "I had my doubts about McCarthy, but no longer—not since the Jenner report."

Jenner report

THE Jenner report is a Senate Sub-Committee document released by eight Senators, four Democrats and four Republicans, charging that Soviet spy-rings have penetrated the U.S. Government in high places.

Senator William Jenner and his colleagues were unanimous in reporting that Communist spy-rings are carrying on criminal activities in official Washington.

Since the document's release McCarthy's stock has soared.

One night when a group of us were gathered in a bar and grill in Riverhead there was almost a fight when the owner of a delicatessen said McCarthy was a menace, a smearer of innocent people.

I thought the delicatessen owner was going to be

roughed up and tossed out, but fortunately the talk changed to baseball.

The delicatessen man was one of the few Liberals I've met on this trip. And it is not because I have happened to encounter Right-Wing Republicans all the time. There have been Democrats and Independents, with hardly a one against McCarthy.

Perhaps, of course, some were apprehensive about coming out openly against McCarthy and took me for one of the Senator's snipers (the Senator has quite a staff of "investigators").

Fair start

I HAVE listened also, to a good deal of talk about President Eisenhower, and the opinion generally is that Mr Eisenhower has made a fair start, but done nothing spectacular.

An insurance salesman told me: "He said he'd reduce taxes, but he's done no such thing. He said he'd reduce the cost of living; it gets higher all the time. I read in the paper that it's now at an all-time peak. Why? Because we keep shovelling the money, millions of it, to Europe. Why can't you support yourselves over there?"

I said: "The British are." The insurance man said: "I admire the British, but this isn't a British country. I'm half Italian and half German myself; there aren't many Americans of British stock, despite what you hear. I for one think the British have too much to say about how we run things, and no kidding. Also there's damn little gratitude that I can see for what we've done for Europe, and that includes the British too."

Booming

I DIDN'T pursue the subject further and, preferred listening to a paint manufacturer who had a fascinating style in conversation.

The paint manufacturer said: "You want to know if I think there'll be a depression? There won't be one. This boom is here to stay for years and years, see?"

"The Government will go on spending, because it has to, you understand?"

"Sure, prices are high, but so are profits and wages. See, you understand, you get the picture?"

Altogether I suppose I have talked and listened to about 50 people during this tour. Fifty is a very small number in a country with a population of 160,000,000 people but I believe the views I heard are shared by great numbers of Americans.

PARIS NEWSLETTER from SAM WHITE

NOW MRS SIMPSON IS MENDING THE NETS

WHEN beautiful model Sloane Simpson married 62-year-old ex-Mayor of New York, ex-U.S. Ambassador to Mexico William O'Dwyer it was more than the wedding of the year; it was declared to be "the biggest boost ever to the morale of men over 60."

Now three years later 37-year-old Mrs Simpson, as she prefers to call herself, is in Paris preparing a devastating blow to that only recently boosted morale. She is about to leave for Mexico to plead before the Roman Catholic Church authorities for the annulment of her marriage.

Mrs Simpson is a spectacular personification of American womanhood; self-reliant, career-minded, with a brash but effective wit and devastatingly frank. Through it all she looks as though she spends eight hours a day with her hair-dresser.

No new romance

She has just come from a long stay in Spain where she has been brushing up on her bullfighting lore acquired when she was "Mrs Ambassador" by actually learning to fight. She has been staying on the bull-breeding ranch of her millionaire Spanish friend, Pedro Gandarias, and there every day with the red flag, called the muleteer in her hand she has been test-

ing out tough two-year-old heifers used to breed some of Spain's finest fighting bulls. For physical dangers this is a sport comparable to skiing and Mrs Simpson was lucky to have come, through with nothing more than a few bruises.

Of her friend Gandarias she said: "There is no romance between us although I couldn't think of a nicer guy to have my name linked to."

"You can take this as straight: I didn't do any dating when I was living with Bill and I haven't done any since."

"There is an old Chinese proverb about a time for fishing and a time for mending nets. I am mending nets now."

Enchantment again

"Bill and I separated for completely private reasons which are nobody else's business. We couldn't get along as man and wife and that is all there is to it."

"As to why we married in the first place I guess it was a mixture of love and hero worship on my part. That man's Irish charm is something that should not be let loose on a simple girl like me. Meanwhile Bill gives me money to live on on the Continent and I guess when the marriage is annulled there will be a settlement."

As for her plans: "I am going back to the States to do some programmes on TV. In the meantime, I am just trying to forget, and fighting bulls is the best way I know of forgetting."

When the period of disenchantment ends enchantment will come again, and this time it will be for good."

Mrs Simpson is a woman of wit. Samples:

On the defeated presidential candidate Mr Stevenson: "What he is just a right-wing Communist."

On American Liberals: "There is anything more boring than an American Liberal? It is an Irish American Liberal."

Moroccan mix-up

HOW many wives has the deposed ex-Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohamed Ben Youssef? The French Foreign Office and the Protectorates Office of Morocco have been having a sharp disagreement on the subject. The Protectorates Office on the day the Sultan was deposed depicted him as a conservative type with only one legitimate wife.

The Foreign Office made its own researches and came up with an extra wife. The dispute raged for 24 hours and finally the Protectorates Office capitulated and agreed that there were in fact two.

Next day came a startling report from Corica. The Sultan had arrived there with three wives. There was confusion in the Foreign Office; but finally a spokesman came through with an explanation: "Women don't count in Moroccan society anyhow, and you know the nobility is allowed to investigate the private life of a Sultan."

WHETHER or not money is the root of all evil, it is certainly at the bottom of a lot of serious trouble in marriage. It always has been, and with-out it has never been more acute a problem than now, when the whole economic structure of society is changing.

No engaged couple with an ounce of realism between them can afford to sheer away from the unromantic but vital question of just how much they are going to have to live on.

But though the money-factor in marriage is as old as time, it crops up in these days in a more complicated form. In times past there was no question of the wife's contributing to the family exchequer through her own earning powers. A dowry was different, and became the

husband's property, anyway, the moment the register was signed.

Extravagance was thus the feminine sin most likely to cause contention, and, though excessive extravagance is certainly a bad enough crime to drive occasional husbands to suicide, there's nothing about it to wound masculine pride.

It is even subtly flattering to some husbands to feel they are regarded as inexhaustible sources of income. Rows and scenes may be distressing at the time, but they leave behind no bitterness.

Topsy-turvy world

THE wife sheds tears and promises to be more thrifty. The husband (censing about him for means to pay the debts) is left poorer-in-bank-balance, but compensated by the feeling that he is the moral superior.

All this might seem plain sailing compared with the sort of trouble money—and

its place in marriage—is liable to engender today, when, because many wives go back to their jobs after the honeymoon, the husband is no longer sole provider.

If it could somehow be arranged that the wife's salary was always just so much the smaller of the two, it would probably be for the greater happiness of both. But values in the modern age are notoriously topsy-turvy. In the world of entertainment in particular the rewards can be out of all proportion to the work involved or the training necessitated.

A steady, hardworking husband may thus suddenly find himself in the position of contributing less to the upkeep of his home than his wife.

On the face of it, he ought to be very pleased he has fortuitously married a goose that lays a golden egg. But is he? Apparently not. This, of course, may well be due to his wife's lack of tact and disregard of the fact that a good part of a man's pride is in his pocket-book. She may even be guilty of the crime of crimes, the remark: "I paid for that."

More dangerous

TOO often a situation arises where, after a period of inbreeding, the husband decides that the whole set-up is a slur on his own earning powers, and by deduction, his mental capacity. He may turn so sulky, sarcastic and bitter in face of the inequality between the two incomes that at last, in sheer despair, the wife may offer to throw up her job (which he will usually not hear of).

Worse, and more dangerous, he may allow a genuine feeling of inferiority to handicap his own career.

No wonder that, to my certain knowledge, many career-wives earning good salaries tend to soft-pedal their jobs when their husbands are present, striving to create the impression that what they are doing is of secondary importance to the really worthwhile work of their husbands.

This seems to me neither sensible nor honest, and I think that husbands are to blame in this respect for an outworn and unworthy form of jealousy which ought not to crop up in a partnership between equals.

A woman's right

ANOTHER form of trouble arises when money at its root is that of the capable and talented woman who has given up a good job to marry.

Apart from financial considerations she will probably suffer from the enforced disuse of her talents; but the sudden curtailment of an independent income is likely to chafe even more.

Even with a strong sense of humour to help her, a woman who has earned her own living with a fair measure of success

never in debt, and never in harmony.

On the other hand, George and Mary share the philosophy that if you're going to pool your lives, you should pool your income. This would doubtless work out fine given a streak of caution or reasonable thrift in both temperaments. Unfortunately, Mary's idea of sensible spending is to ramp through the entire communal bank account at George's expense, with the result that he can't even keep himself in cigarettes. They have endless rows and are always in debt.

William and Edna have a prudent and carefully worked out budget arrangement that allows Edna a monthly sum of money which should be sufficient for all household contingencies and at the same time leave William sufficient in reserve to meet the infinite vista of domestic commitments that every householder faces.

It should work out well since Edna is a clever housekeeper and not extravagant over her clothes—and so it would, were it not for the children.

The lure of toys

EDNA simply cannot resist the lure of more and more unnecessary and highly expensive toys—things that she would have liked (or that she would have liked) in her own childhood, and was denied.

As a result of the flow of scooters, model trains, dolls' houses and mechanised dolls into the nursery, William's reserve is constantly encroached on and his wardrobe remains chronically shabby.

When he points out to Edna that he, as the breadwinner, should be the shop-window of the family (and no employer has confidence in a seedy-looking man), and is in more need of a new winter overcoat than their son is of a tricycle, she exclaims that he has forgotten what it is to be a child.

Their bickerings are ever on the increase, and are the children any happier?

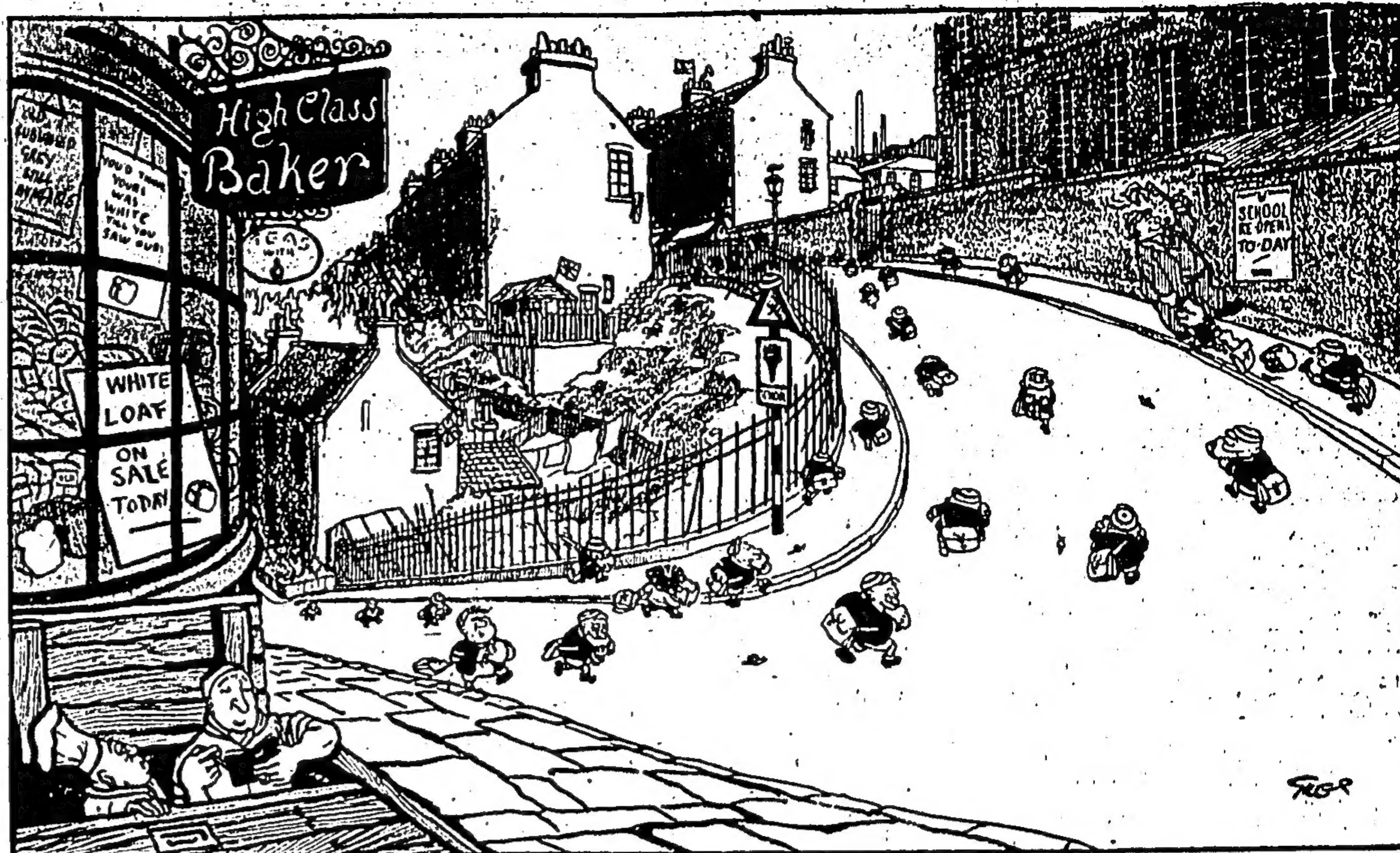
One vital rule

IT is only too true that most of us have far more money than the things we would like to buy, so—though we may hate it—the family income has got to be sensibly planned in rows and recommitments are to be avoided.

The most vital rule about money in marriage is to make joint decisions. Never discuss financial matters late at night when you are tired and easily depressed. On the other hand, don't leave them unvoiced in the hope that they will sort themselves out.

They won't. They never do.

Another article by Phyllis Digby Morton



"I make it five per cent prefer the new white, five per cent prefer the old grey, and 90 per cent don't give a hoot what colour it is."

London Express Service

EXTRAVAGANCE — THE FEMININE SIN

REFRESHER COURSE FOR WIVES (and husbands)



By PHYLLIS DIGBY MORTON

is not going to take kindly to making do with the parsimonious dol that is still many a husband's idea of a generous personal allowance, while in many cases she will be expected to make do with what she can salvage from the household.

Any husband who thinks his wife is unduly voracious about pocket money should ask himself how he would like to have to skimp, scheme or go on his knees for the wherewithal to buy a pair of shoes!

A man who values his marriage will be fair as well as practical in his money dealings with his wife. He should be as liberal as he can afford. Whatever money he gives her for herself should be as generous as he can make it (without embarrassment to their savings or the rest of their commitments) and he should never demand to know how she spends it. It is hers, just as he earned the right to it as surely as he earns his salary.

She always lies

LET us examine one or two different types of marriage economics that are likely to lead to trouble.

Bill is a typical husband of the old school. He regards his wife as part of his property to be maintained in the same way as he maintains his car and the rest of his belongings. He spends just enough money on her to keep her in good condition: no more, no less.

He gives her an allowance which he considers generous and she thinks totally inadequate. She never has a halfpenny to spare for the frivolities so dear to the heart of a woman, and when she does indulge in, say, a new hat, she invariably tells a lie about the price (because no matter how little he always grumbles that it is too much).

Yet he appears to deny himself very little at her expense, belongs to the local golf club, throws away his ties long before they show any sign of wear and would not dream of cutting down on his drink bills.

She thinks him mean and tells him so—frequently. They are

Soccer Session

Make it safety first for the wing-half



1 The Dickinson tackle from the side. Reg Pickett tries to dribble through, but Jimmy, eyes fixed on the ball, blocks with the inside of the foot. The right shoulder comes into action too. Nothing over-precious, but enough to disturb Reg's balance.

2 Dickinson recommends this style when you can't reach the ball in time to check as in Picture 1. Using the sole of the foot, however, leaves the body

off-balance and it's definitely a case of "emergency use only."

3 Unlike some text books, Dickinson and Pickett do not favour the two-footed tackle. "Most referees penalise you for it," they claim. It is a slightly bent, body pushed forward at a defender. A slight jump forward, feet together, legs turned outwards, knees slightly bent, body pushed forward and ready to meet the impact.

No. 2 of two-way football lessons by the stars of today and tomorrow

Term opened last week, gentlemen, with the unorthodox Professor Alfred Ramsey (Tottenham and England) lecturing on full-back strategy.

By contrast, I present today the most orthodox soccer stylist in Britain, Professor James Dickinson (Portsmouth and England), Assistant Master—and also a model wing-half—his Portsmouth deputy, Reginald Pickett.

The figure 28 almost introduces Dickinson. He is 28 years old, has played 28 times for England, was born—and still lives—in Alton, which lies, yes, 28 miles from the Portsmouth ground.

Attention, please, pupils for the safety first strategy... Professor Dickinson:

"That's it—safety first for the wing-half. Give defence priority; it's always paid dividends for me. I'm no canny lad in other respects, but wise enough never to take chances on the field."

"In junior matches—and in far too many senior games too—you see the bold boys galloping up the field with the ball. It looks spectacular, the crowd roars, but look what's happen-

ing while the wing-half presences on regardless. "His forwards are being crowded,

marked to a man, with no open spaces to manoeuvre in. So what's left? A long-range ball at goal that should be a 'come-to-attention' gift for any goalkeeper worth a maximum wage."

"Once in a month of Saturdays, of course, such buccannery tactics come off. But don't let the cheers fool you. The quick, short pass is still the surest way to goal."

"And it takes only two of you to train for the key wing-half roles: passing and tackling. Hit the ball to each other at all angles and distances, breaking this up by tackling each other."

Reg Pickett mounts the rostrum, slaps his left and then his right foot to emphasise a "two-footed" theme...

Wing-half sees the one-footed play as the maximum disadvantage. I've been Dickinson's deputy at left-half since I joined Pompey over four years ago. But I've also been able to take over from Scouler on the right, and now he's moved to Newcastle I'm trying my damndest to fill the gap in the first team.

"Every goal I kick, every throw-in, sees him in position. So I increase my stamina, toughen my muscles, and train until I sometimes begin to wonder if football is fun after all."

"But the reward comes in playing 90 minutes hard... and still feeling like more. This week's prep: prepare to

LAST FIRST CLASS MATCH OF THE AUSTRALIAN TOUR -CRICKET AT ITS BEST

Scarborough, Sept. 9.

Cricket at its best was seen here today on the opening day of the Australian cricket touring team's last first class cricket match. Tom Pearce's XI, made up of English Test players, took only four and a quarter hours to make 320 and in the last hour the tourists repaid with 57 for the loss of one wicket, so that they finished the day 263 runs behind with nine wickets to fall.

The English team's total included ten sixes and 34 fours. Simpson of Nottinghamshire, in a career innings, scored 86, including five sixes and five fours.

Len Hutton of Yorkshire, playing flawlessly, made 40 in just over an hour, while England's fast bowler, Alec Bedser of Surrey, made a bright knock of 40 late in the innings.

An hour before the match was due to start, Ray Lindwall, the Australian pace bowler, withdrew from the team and went back to bed with a sore throat and a heavy cold.

FORMIDABLE TASK
Miller was also absent from the Australian side, which therefore faced a formidable task.

The teams were: Pearce's XI: Len Hutton, Reg Simpson, Bill Edrich, Peter May, Tom Graveney, Norman Yardley, Trevor Bailey, Godfrey Evans, John Wardle, Alec Bedser and Ray Tattersall.

Australian XI: Lindsay Hassett, Arthur Morris, Graeme Hole, Neil Harvey, Ian Craig, Jim de Courcy, Richie Benaud, Alan Davidson, Jack Hill, Gil Langley and Bill Johnston.

Johnston and Davidson opened the attack with the usual array of four slips and four short legs but the early stages were dominated by Hutton, free from the responsibility of Tests, who gave a glorious display against accurate bowling.

He excelled in straight driving and hit four boundaries in the first half hour. He had nearly played on against Johnston when 13 and lifted the same bowler very nearly to Morris when 20.

Simpson received little of the bowling until Benaud came on. The perfect pitch gave no encouragement to bowlers and only the brilliant Australian playing restricted the first hour's play to 71 runs, of which Hutton claimed 49.

England's captain did not reach his half century. Trying to repeat a late cut against Hill, he chopped the ball to the wicketkeeper.

For a time the pace slackened but then Simpson hit Benaud for two sixes in one over. In Benaud's next over Simpson had to repeat a late cut against Hill, he chopped the ball to the wicketkeeper.

Graveney played carefully for half an hour, but then took two fours and a six in one over from Johnston. Altogether this pair added 74 in 45 minutes, but then brilliant fielding by Davidson at square leg ran out Graveney.

Simpson claimed a fifth six from an off drive which De Courcy only just touched as the ball went over the boundary and at lunch he was out 76 in a total of 158 for two.

This Australian bowler added only ten to his score after lunch before Johnston clipped him to straight pass a 100 minutes' fitness test. Class... dismiss!

—(London Express Service)

drive a catch to Craig in the deep. With six runs added, Johnston bowled Edrich as the Middlesex captain played forward offensively.

May went for the runs and his dazzling driving thrilled the crowd. His search for runs produced some faulty strokes and, trying to punish Hill, he was leg before.

Another success soon came to the Australians, for Hill with a leg spin upset Yardley's middle stump.

The loss of wickets did not curb the batsmen and Bailey and Evans enjoyed a gay partnership. Hill was too accurate to permit forcing cricket and he gained another wicket when Evans skied a catch to mid-off.

Before tea Bailey was leg before to Benaud, but Bedser had scored a brisk 31 not out by the interval.

After tea Benaud claimed the wickets of Bedser and Tattersall and the innings closed at 320.

In the last hour Bedser renewed his battle with Morris and the Australian left-hander shopped no better than in the Test.

Benaud made one of his occasional appearances as an opening batsman and during a brief stay of 20 minutes he drove powerfully against both Bedser and Bailey.

He fell when hitting a shade too soon at Bedser. The ball soared high over the pitch, and some seconds elapsed, before it landed in Bedser's hands.

The first Australian wicket fell at 36. Morris and Hole played cautiously and at the close had taken the score to 57 for one.

THE SCOREBOARD
Tom Pearce's XI, 1st Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 2nd Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 3rd Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 4th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 5th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 6th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 7th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 8th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 9th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 10th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 11th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 12th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 13th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 14th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 15th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 16th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 17th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 18th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 19th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Pearce's XI, 20th Innings
Hutton, c. Langley b. Hill 49
Simpson, c. Craig b. Edrich 86
May, lbw. b. Hill 29
Graveney, run out 24
Edrich, b. Johnston 5
Yardley, b. Hill 0
Bailey, lbw. b. Benaud 35
Evans, c. Hassett b. Hill 10
Bedser, c. Craig b. Benaud 40
Wardle, not out 17
Tattersall, lbw. b. Benaud 15
Extras 19
Total 320

Royal H.K. Defence Force Orders

Serial No. 30 Orders by Colonel L. T. Ride, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hong Kong Defence Force. Dated September 8, 1953.

Checking of Arms: Major J. G. B. Dewar is detailed to carry out a check of Force HQ arms at HQ Armoury for the week ending October 3, 1953.

Force Headquarters: Int. Unit, HQ PI-Parade Tuesday, September 15, 1953, 5.30 p.m. HQ RIKDF 19th Lecture New Cuneen, Dress: Plain clothes. Recce PI-Parade HQ RIKDF Thursday, September 17, 1953, 9 p.m. at Security Field Hygiene, 1. Bivouacking, Dress: O.D. Parade MFG (Signal School) Friday, September 18, 1953, 9 p.m. R/T Course as detailed. Warning Order, Full Dress, 1. MFG, 2. MFG, 3. MFG, 4. MFG, 5. MFG, 6. MFG, 7. MFG, 8. MFG, 9. MFG, 10. MFG, 11. MFG, 12. MFG, 13. MFG, 14. MFG, 15. MFG, 16. MFG, 17. MFG, 18. MFG, 19. MFG, 20. MFG, 21. MFG, 22. MFG, 23. MFG, 24. MFG, 25. MFG, 26. MFG, 27. MFG, 28. MFG, 29. MFG, 30. MFG, 31. MFG, 32. MFG, 33. MFG, 34. MFG, 35. MFG, 36. MFG, 37. MFG, 38. MFG, 39. MFG, 40. MFG, 41. MFG, 42. MFG, 43. MFG, 44. MFG, 45. MFG, 46. MFG, 47. MFG, 48. MFG, 49. MFG, 50. MFG, 51. MFG, 52. MFG, 53. MFG, 54. MFG, 55. MFG, 56. MFG, 57. MFG, 58. MFG, 59. MFG, 60. MFG, 61. MFG, 62. MFG, 63. MFG, 64. MFG, 65. MFG, 66. MFG, 67. MFG, 68. MFG, 69. MFG, 70. MFG, 71. 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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 12th Sept.
"FENGTEIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 13th Sept.
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 14th Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m. 15th Sept.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 10th Sept.
"YOHOW"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 10th Sept.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 22nd Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 23rd Sept.
"PETER REED"	Sibu & Taidong Mani	8 a.m. 24th Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 20th Sept.
"HANYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m. 3rd Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	11th Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Singapore & Taidong Mani	13th Sept.
"YOHOW"	Shanghai	13/14th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 14th Sept.
"YOHOW"	Tientsin	18th Sept.
"PETER REED"	Sibu & Taidong Mani	21st Sept.
"FUKIEN"	Kobe	23rd Sept.
"HANYANG"	Kobe	24th Sept.
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore	30th Sept.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGTE"	Sydney	25th Sept.
"CHANGSHIA"	Japan	1st Oct.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGTE"	Yokohama	23rd Sept.
"CHANGSHIA"	Australia & Manila	27th Sept.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

Sails		
"CLYTONUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Sept.
"AENEAS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	22nd Sept.
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Sept.
"PYRRHUS"	Manila, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Oct.
"ASCANIUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Oct.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails		
G. "PYRRHUS"	Liverpool	13th Sept.
S. "ASCANIUS"	do	21st Sept.
G. "AGAPENOR"	do	27th Sept.
S. "CALCHAS"	do	8th Oct.
G. "PELEUS"	do	14th Oct.
S. "ATREUS"	18th Sept.	23rd Oct.
G. "DELLEROPHON"	24th Sept.	29th Oct.
S. "MENTOR"	3rd Oct.	7th Nov.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Sails N.Y.		
"BATAAN"	Sailed	12th Sept.
"TELEMACHIUS"	do	17th Sept.
"DONA NATI"	18th Sept.	2nd Oct.
"BENARES"	25th Sept.	17th Oct.
"AJAX"	10th Oct.	1st Nov.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

Sails		
"DONA AURORA"	19th Sept.	20th Sept.
"DONA ALICIA"	4th Oct.	5th Oct.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri. 2.45 a.m. Wed. Sat. (Connects at Bangkok with U.A. to Rangoon)	2.45 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Manila/D.N. Borneo	(DC-3) 6.45 a.m. Tue. Fri. 4.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.	4.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11.30 a.m. Wed. 8.45 p.m. Thu.	8.45 p.m. Thu.
HK/Hanoi/Hatong	(DC-3) 11.30 a.m. 3.30 p.m. Thu.	3.30 p.m. Thu.
HK/Bangkok/Hatong/Calcutta	(DC-4) 12.00 noon Sat. 6.00 p.m. Sun.	6.00 p.m. Sun.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to
1 CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878

Shinwell Urges Caution

London, Sept. 9. Mr Emanuel Shinwell, former Labour Defence Minister, today declared that Dr Konrad Adenauer's German election victory "may yet be a menace to the peace of Europe."

Mr Shinwell said in a letter to the Evening Standard that he saw "no reason to rejoice at Adenauer's runaway victory."

"Already it is clear that Dr Adenauer has one aim above all others—to secure the return to Germany of her Eastern territories. But by what means?" Mr Shinwell asked.

"It may be that at the moment Dr Adenauer favours negotiation with Russia. But will that still be his mood—and more important, will it still be the mood of a resurgent and soon to be rearmament German people—if it is not for a united Germany falls—will there be a desire to grab by force what the Russians refuse to concede by parity?"

"I suggest that the present attitude of the British people towards Germany should be one of cool caution, and that there should be a determination never to allow ourselves to be dragged behind Germany into a conflict over territories which mean nothing to us."—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN DRIVE FOR MORE FOOD

Vienna, Sept. 9. The Hungarian Government issued a decree today designed to increase food production and keep collective farms going. Budapest Radio reported.

The decree instructed factory managers that industrial workers who had left collective farms to work in factories could return to their farms if they so wished and if the collective farms applied for them in writing.

The decree excepted Socialist workers and workers in the bauxite, coal mining, heavy and seasonal food preparing industries.

The leading article in today's Szabad Nep, the chief Communist Party newspaper, was devoted to the urgent problem of getting farmers to cultivate the "reserve lands" now lying idle. Radio Budapest said.

"These were lands given up by private farmers because they could fulfil delivery quotas, and were now State or communal property, which were often not cultivated owing to the shortage of labour on collective farms, it added.—Reuter.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy. Saturdays 30 cents. Subscription: \$5.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$3.00 per month. U.K. India & Ceylon and other countries \$7.00 per month. News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary. Telephone: 2411 (4 Lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE: Salisbury Road, Telephone: 3203.

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00 FOR 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS \$1.50 PER DAY

10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

POSITIONS VACANT

EFFICIENT CD Clerk with knowledge of English, Cantonese and local languages. Preference given applicants with experience in local industries. Box 22, "China Mail."

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA m.v. "No. 3 MANTETSU MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 11th September, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 14th September, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd September, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD. Agents

Hongkong, 8th September, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA m.v. "No. 3 MANTETSU MARU" m.v. "AKAGI MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 11th September, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th September, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd September, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD. Agents

Hongkong, 10th September, 1953.

Formidable Task Facing New Kashmiri Premier

London, Sept. 9.

Today's Times believes that Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, the new Prime Minister of Kashmir, may overcome certain difficulties in Kashmir with India's help.

Some time before Sheikh Abdullah's Government fell, it had become plain that Kashmir was insolvent, the newspaper said.

"It was believed in Delhi that the land reforms carried out by Sheikh Abdullah were laying a solid foundation of rural prosperity and that the connection with India was increasingly buttressed by improved living standards.

"This belief has now suffered a severe shock from the belated publication of the report of the Committee presided over by Mr Justice Wazir, which was appointed some months ago to inquire into the results of the abolition of big landed estates and other measures for the relief of the poorer peasantry.

"They go far to provide an explanation of the background of economic discontent which made the suppression of Sheikh Abdullah inevitable.

"Whatever may have been the achievements of the late Prime Minister as a political leader, the malversation which his preoccupation with international questions permitted his subordinates to practise seems to have been most grave," the Times said.

GRIM PICTURE

"The grim picture painted by the Wazir Committee of the failure of Sheikh Abdullah's loudly proclaimed reforms to improve the lot of the down-trodden Kashmiri peasantry is significant because it explains both the case with which his regime was overthrown and the recent tendency of the people of the Valley—note by several impartial observers—to turn against the connection with India, for which, in spite of

Cobalt-Bomb Fears

London, Sept. 9.

The Times today joined Australian opposition leaders and scientists in calling for assurances that Britain will not endanger Australian lives by exploding a dreaded cobalt bomb.

The storm over the C-bomb has been gathering for the past two weeks both here and in Australia.

A British nuclear scientist said recently that such a bomb could poison the earth for years with radioactive cobalt particles that conceivably could wipe out humanity.

Reports that it might be the next weapon in mankind's deadly arsenal raised fears in Australia where British atomic tests are due next month.

United Press.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE		
Outwards	Leaves London	20th August
"CARTHAGE"	22nd August	21st September
"CORFU"	24th August	23rd October
"CHUSAN"	26th August	25th October
"CANTON"	28th August	27th October
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	28th October
"CARTHAGE"	30th October	29th November
"CORFU"	31st October	30th November
"CHUSAN"	1st November	1st December
"CANTON"	2nd November	2nd December
According to cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London		

FREIGHT SERVICE

Due		
"SINGAPORE"	15th September	For Japan
"BOULAN"	25th September	For Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Marathia, Havra, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Malacca before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if convenient.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk.

Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

Sails		
"WARLA"	due 10th Sept.	from Japan
"WARORA"	due 11th Sept.	from Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Marathia, Havra, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SANTHA"	due 14th Sept.	for Japan
"SIRDHANA"	due 15th Sept.	for Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Marathia, Havra, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SIRDHANA"	due 16th Sept.	for Japan
"SIRDHANA"	due 17th Sept.	for Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Marathia, Havra, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

Sails		
"OBRA"	In Port	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Singapore
"OBRA"	11th Sept.	for Japan
"OBRA"	13th Sept.	for Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Marathia, Havra, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"OBRA"	14th Sept.	for Japan
"OBRA"	15th Sept.	for Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Marathia, Havra, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

Sails		
"NELORE"	due 20th Sept.	from Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Marathia, Havra, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. OF HONG KONG LTD.

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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

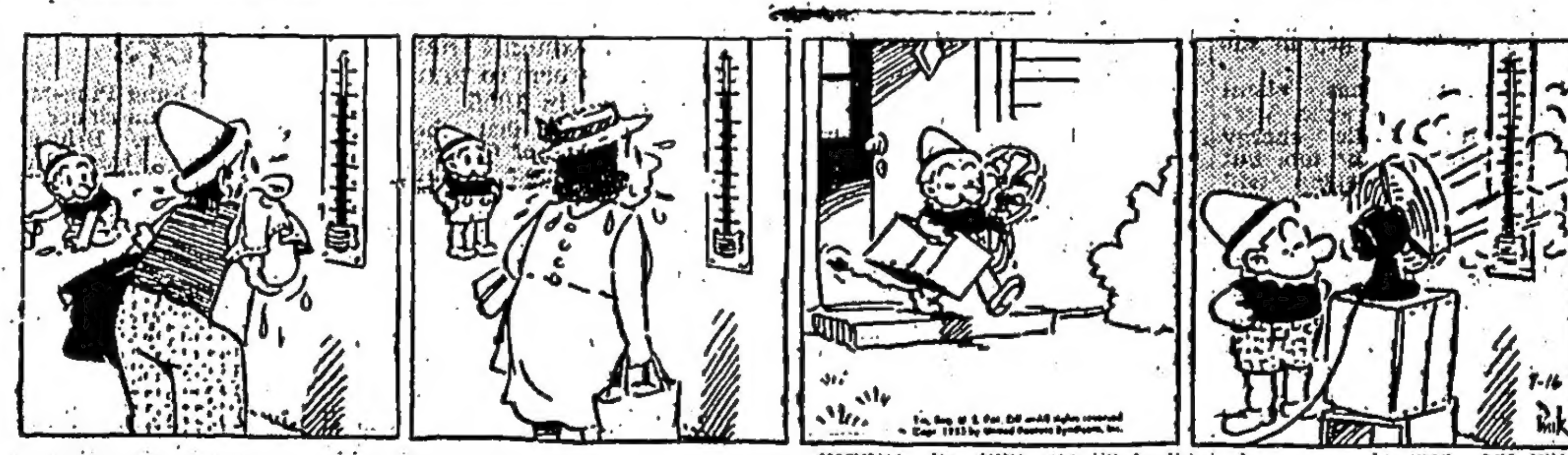
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Forecast: Cooler in Spots

By Mik



NANCY

Using Their Heads

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



S. AFRICA INVITES BUCHMAN

Caux-sur-Montreux, Sept. 8.

The President of the Senate of South Africa, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the administrators of four provinces in the Union of South Africa and the administrator of South-West Africa have invited Dr Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, to visit South Africa with a task force, it was announced today.

Mr C. A. Van Niekerk, President of the Senate, and Mr J. H. Conradie, the Speaker, in a joint letter to Dr Buchman, refer to the "grave issues facing the world today and especially in South Africa."

"All of us are anxious to find the right answers," they said.

"Senators and members of the House of Assembly of all parties have heard of the results achieved in many parts of the world by the application of the principles of Moral Re-Armament in homes, industry and national affairs."

"For this reason we hope that you and your team will be able to visit South Africa and we can assure you that such a visit will be greatly welcomed."

The message from the five administrators states: "We believe that your visit with its emphasis on the search for God's plan personally and nationally, will bring about a new willingness in all of us to co-operate for the well-being of our country and the rest of South Africa."—Reuter.

General's U.S. Visit

Singapore, Sept. 9.

General Nguyen Van Hinh, Chief of Staff of the Vietnamese Army, said today that the date of his departure for Washington had not yet been fixed. He added that he was awaiting the permission of the Vietnamese Government.—France Press.

San Miguel

...this situation calls for a

San Miguel

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53, Queen's Bldg. Tel: 8881.

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards (from Europe) Leaves Marseilles Due H.K. For

"LA MARSEILLAISE" 15 Sept. 29 Sept. Yokohama

"VIET-NAM" 16 Oct. 1 Nov. Yokohama

"CAMBODGE" 17 Oct. 3 Nov. Yokohama

Homewards (to Europe) Leaves Hongkong Due Marseilles Via

"LA MARSEILLAISE" 21 Oct. 13 Nov. Saigon

"VIET-NAM" 22 Oct. 14 Nov. Saigon

"CAMBODGE" 23 Oct. 15 Nov. Saigon

Via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa Ports

Via Djibouti to Madagascar.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards (from Europe) Left Due H.K. For

"AUSTRAL" 27 July 29 Sept. Manila & Japan

"AUSTRAL" 28 July 30 Sept. Manila & Japan

"AUSTRAL" 29 July 1 Oct. Manila & Japan

Homewards (to Europe) Leaves Hongkong Due Marseilles Via

"AUSTRAL" 6 Oct. 1 Oct. Yokohama

"AUSTRAL" 13 Oct. 1 Nov. Yokohama

"AUSTRAL" 20 Oct. 8 Nov. Yokohama

Saloon, Singapore, Djibouti, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, La Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dijksterk.

Subject to change without notice.

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Ceylon.

"BRADEVERETT"

Arrives Sept. 19 from Singapore.

Sails Sept. 20 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"NOEVERETT"

Arrives Sept. 20 from Manila.

Sails Sept. 21 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR BETELGEUSE"

Arrives Sept. 19 from Singapore.

Sails Sept. 20 for Fusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

"STAR ALCYONE"

Arrives Sept. 20 from Japan.

Sails Sept. 21 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Ceylon, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

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Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

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Dullness Returns To Cotton

New York, Sept. 9. Cotton futures trading today lapsed back into the dullness prevailing before Tuesday's crop report. Prices swung within an unusually narrow range keeping a trifle on either side of the previous close.

Unless the crop picture changes materially before the peak of the harvest season, several weeks hence, or the consumption outlook improves materially, technical factors believe that trading is likely to continue at its present slow pace. Most of the business today originated among professional talent along with transferring from nearby to later deliveries.

Evening up in the October position declines before first notice day—Sept. 24—also was a trading feature. Open contract month approximated 300,000 bales. Some switching out of nearby to later positions was encouraged by the idea that in-poundings under the loan may be heavy and with production control almost a certainty next year, prices might be higher over the longer term.

The Government weekly crop summary today said hot and mostly dry weather favoured checking of weevil activity, encouraged harvesting, and stimulated development where moisture was ample.—United Press.

New Orleans Prices

New Orleans, Sept. 9. Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows:—

Spot	32.70
October	32.80
November	32.90
December	33.00
January	33.10
February	33.20
March	33.30
April	33.40
May	33.50
June	33.60
July	33.70
August	33.80
September	33.90
October	34.00
November	34.10
December	34.20
January	34.30
February	34.40
March	34.50
April	34.60
May	34.70
June	34.80
July	34.90
August	35.00
September	35.10
October	35.20
November	35.30
December	35.40
January	35.50
February	35.60
March	35.70
April	35.80
May	35.90
June	36.00
July	36.10
August	36.20
September	36.30
October	36.40
November	36.50
December	36.60
January	36.70
February	36.80
March	36.90
April	37.00
May	37.10
June	37.20
July	37.30
August	37.40
September	37.50
October	37.60
November	37.70
December	37.80
January	37.90
February	38.00
March	38.10
April	38.20
May	38.30
June	38.40
July	38.50
August	38.60
September	38.70
October	38.80
November	38.90
December	39.00
January	39.10
February	39.20
March	39.30
April	39.40
May	39.50
June	39.60
July	39.70
August	39.80
September	39.90
October	40.00
November	40.10
December	40.20
January	40.30
February	40.40
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Sheaffer's
THE WORLD'S BEST!

Page 10 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1953.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

'Straight In The Eye'

THERE is growing up, I am glad to notice, a school of thought that tends to discount the idea that a man who does not look you "straight in the eye" is necessarily unreliable and most likely a rogue.

No longer need employers endure the severe strain to their eyes involved in trying to outguess hopeful applicants for jobs, whose sole qualification this optical aptitude may well be. No longer need parents despair because their sons' bored eyes stray away from the lustrous glare of wealthy uncles.

Even confidence men and their criminal ilk have now discarded this overrated badge of honesty, which once was an indispensable part of their stock-in-trade. And these do very well without it, as the case of Eustace proves.

SHIFTY EYES

EUSTACE is a lanky young man from Louth, well-dressed, well-spoken, and possessed of possibly the shiftest eyes that have ever explored the floorboards of the courtroom at Great Marlborough Street.

And yet, in a London club, Eustace persuaded a total stranger to hand over his watch to him, promising he would get a minor adjustment made to it.

"I'll bring it back to you here, day after tomorrow," Eustace said, showing the watch with a show of reverent care, in a pocket.

"Fine," said the stranger, "much obliged to you. I'll be glad to have the thing fixed, it's been a dead loss lately."

WATCHFUL EYES

EUSTACE is a lanky young man, but he has become even more of a dead loss to his owner, for Eustace had sold it for £2.10s. Understandably, he did not keep the appointment on the day next but one.

About a week later, an observant friend of the watch's owner, who had heard of the affair, spotted Eustace drifting around Piccadilly Circus station. He called a policeman. Eustace was arrested, formally identified, and next morning at Marlborough Street, he pleaded guilty to stealing the watch, whose owner valued it at £8.

The story was told to Mr. Paul Bennett, VC, and Eustace spent the time furtively looking about him, his eyes never for a moment leaving his glance never much above ground level.

JUDICIAL EYES

"He is 23 years old," said the officer handling the case, "and there are three previous convictions..." He read them out. The first, when Eustace was 17, was for obtaining credit by fraud on four occasions; the second, two years later, for obtaining money with a forged cheque; the third for fraud on an hotel.

"He's described as unemployed, what's he supposed to be?" Mr. Bennett asked, looking at Eustace, noting how well-fed and well-groomed he seemed.

"His last job was a holiday relief washer-up at a cafe," said the officer. "He was there one week, last month. He lives with his grandmother."

The magistrate called for Mr. Charles Morgan, the probation officer, and asked: "Is there any reason why this man shouldn't work?"

"None at all," Mr. Morgan answered. He had interviewed Eustace.

"What do you want to say?" Mr. Bennett asked Eustace.

Eustace said: "I only want to ask for leniency."

SHOCKED EYES

"Why should you receive leniency?" the magistrate demanded, and getting no reply, he said: "Go to prison for three months."

"At that, for the first time," Eustace's restless eyes became still. For several moments, shocked, he stared Mr. Bennett straight in the eye, text-book style. The gaoler tapped his shoulder. Eustace roiled his eyes until all eyes could see was the whites of them. He crumpled up in a faint, and they carried him out.

Signboard Hung Too Low

Kwong Po-lam, a barber, of 403 Reclamation Street, was fined \$10 this morning by Mr. Kenneth Lo at Kowloon Court for having his shop signboard projecting over the road at less than the required height of 10 feet above the road. A military truck struck the signboard and a complaint was lodged.

Adenauer Has Top Priority Objective

Bonn, Sept. 9.

The West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, has decided to seek a settlement of Franco-German quarrels and strike up a warm permanent friendship between the two traditional foes as the top priority goal of his new Government's foreign policy, it was reported authoritatively today.

The 77-year-old Chancellor announced today that contrary to original intentions he would continue to hold the Foreign Minister's job himself.

It was thought certain that his desire to put Franco-German relations on a better footing was the chief motive behind this decision.

The main points in Dr. Adenauer's foreign policy programme, it was learned, will shape up like this:

1. — Dr. Adenauer will ask the French to resume direct talks on the disputed Saar territory and will seek agreement on the basis of "completely free elections" in which the Saar-landers can vote for union with France, return to Germany or a "European status."

Dr. Adenauer believes that they will vote for the latter.

"CLEARING HOUSE"

2. — With the Saar issue out of the way, Dr. Adenauer will work for a permanent Franco-German understanding based on the idea of a "political clearing house" to settle problems arising between the two States.

3. — The Chancellor will seek as far as possible to influence the French to ratify the bogged down peace contract and European Army treaty by the end of the year.

4. — Once a strong Franco-German friendship is established, Dr. Adenauer believes the whole project of European political unity can be pushed ahead fast.

5. — The Chancellor will try to get the Western Allies to take up his scheme for a non-aggression and trade pact between the European Army nations and the Soviet bloc.

Big Four Foreign Ministers conference takes place.

6. — Dr. Adenauer will continue to press for the liberation of 18,000,000 Soviet Zone Germans but only by negotiation between the Western Allies and Russia. He rules out any solution by force.—United Press.

Proposal Is Rejected

Damascus, Sept. 9.

The conference of Chief of Staffs of the Arab armies held in Cairo last week rejected Egypt's proposal for setting up a Federal Arab Army Headquarters in the Suez Canal zone, usually reliable sources said today.

One source said the conference had decided however "in principle" that the proposed Federal Army would be composed of 152,000 troops.

Rejection of the Egyptian proposal was based on technical reasons, mostly relating to the "Israeli danger," the source said. It was also believed that the conference had committed itself to oppose the inclusion of Arab states in any future international collective security pact.—Reuters.

Formula For Longevity

Lisbon, Sept. 9.

Senhor Frutuoso da Silva Marques told the Lisbon morning newspaper, *Diario de Noticias* on his 100th birthday that he had spent his life working, that he drank like those who drink and that he smoked.

He was a farmer and he also looked after a small public-house, which he owned. He was married twice, and had 10 children by his first wife.

He said he had always smoked, particularly at night, and usually cigars. Even today he still smokes a cigarette after lunch.

To avoid rheumatism he rubs his legs with alcohol every day.—China Mail Special.

12,000-Mile Flight To Save Child's Life



Eight-year-old Vikki Warren is seen being carried off a plane after arrival at London Airport recently. Beside her is her mother who accompanied her from Melbourne, Australia. The Warren family sailed to Australia in February last year. Three months later Vikki went blind and paralyzed. She spent six months in an iron lung. Doctors in Australia said nothing more could be done for her and her parents decided that the only hope lay in returning to England.—London Express photo.

King Case No Amnesty Yet

(Contd. from Page 1)

Mr Seymour replied by pointing out that the names were in capital letters, whereas the sum of money was written in ordinary letters. Comparing the letters with the other letters in the instrument, he went on, he would say they were exactly the same.

Counsel: I suggest to you that the words "sixteen dollars and twenty cents" are out of alignment with the rest of the document. They slant upward and the spacing is smaller towards the beginning than the end of the line. — You will see that there is a slope all the way through the document. And the line is parallel to the other lines in the document. I fall to see what Mr Silva is getting at regarding the spacing.

I mean this: that the lines are not parallel because the spacing is nearer to each other at the beginning and wider at the end. It is very appreciably wider.—Well, I cannot see it.

Further questioned, witness said that after the instrument of transfer had been stamped, it was kept in the records of the Company after having been entered in the Register of Shares by one K. K. Sang.

Hearing is continuing.

Wuhu Street Death Toll

The official death toll this morning in the Wuhu Street disaster was 11.

Of the twelve persons in hospital yesterday suffering from injuries, one was discharged today.

Coolies and firemen are continuing the work of removing the debris where the three-storey building in the course of construction collapsed on Tuesday afternoon.

Officials said further bodies might be found when the task was completed, but doubted whether they would exceed two or three in number.

Firecrackers Factory Blaze

A fire broke out in the yard of the Kwong Lung Mon Firecrackers Factory, Mok Cheong Street, Kowloon City, at 11.10 a.m. today and was put out by the Fire Brigade shortly afterwards.

Three fire engines were despatched to the scene and two Police Emergency vans were also in attendance.

There were no casualties. The fire destroyed a quantity of firecrackers stored in a workshop next to the yard.

The Country's Golden Fleece Really Has Something!

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Sept. 8.

You have to hand it to the Golden Fleece — it really has something.

When the 1952-53 season closed some weeks ago cheer-leaders of the industry predicted that the end of the fighting in Korea, the threat of less Japanese buying, and even the high pressure campaign of synthetics could do nothing to harm wool.

But privately they had their doubts. Even the cheer-leaders could not see wool continuing its merry way for yet another season.

Yet the 1953-54 season opened last week with excited and spirited bidding — and a rise in values, the buyers generally behaving like a lot of boys let out of school. At times more than a dozen of the 100-odd tentative buyers yelled eagerly for the auctioneer's call.

The rise in values was estimated early at 5 per cent and trade authorities were predicting another boom year. Later they cooled down sufficiently to add that October probably would be the testing period.

There were two happy features of the opening—the fact the US buying predominated, and that Japan was still strongly in the market. Last-minute reports said that the Japanese would restrict their buying and were unlikely to do anything of note until late in the season.

All sections of the world wool-buying trade were represented at the sale and lots were sold at the rate of 800 an hour. The number of buyers present was the largest on record. They began to arrive two hours before the bidding opened at 2 p.m. and when the sale began there was only jam packed standing room.

All of which indicates that synthetics, after all, might have the job in front of them.

THE ROYAL TOUR

The Minister in Charge of the Royal Tour, Mr E. Harrison, has declared that "dull formality" will be cut to a minimum when the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh tour Australia early next year.

He denied that the Royal couple would be condemned to a dull series of formal, official audiences and stiff receptions, without their meeting ordinary Australians.

But ordinary Australians cannot rid themselves of a feeling that all they will see of the Queen is her drive in street processions—if they queue up before.

It isn't an easy problem to solve, of course, but the fact that the Queen's stops in some cases are being timed to the half minute isn't helping to get Mr Harrison's assurances across.

And the fact that the Queen and Duke will travel in a 50-year-old carriage on NSW Railways is nothing new, according to some observers. They say there is also a 50-year-old Royal Carriage in Britain—only there they keep it in a museum.

A man drove a tractor into Sydney this week after a 220 mile trip from the New South Wales Central Tablelands. The tractor, weighing five tons, covered the journey in 36 hours.

The tractor was brought to Sydney for repairs, and the driver made an almost non-stop trip.

The owner said the cheapest way to get the vehicle to the city was to drive it.

A CLOSE CALL

A huge bull buffalo this week came within feet of wrecking a movie camera and possibly killing the cameraman. The bull charged the cameraman, Bill Grimmond, as he was filming a stampede of 500 buffalo.

Grimmond stood his ground as the buffalo approached, filming the charge.

Just as he was about to jump for his life, the buffalo slumped to the ground, four feet from the camera.

A native stockman, who saw what was happening, dropped the animal with a .303 bullet.

Grimmond is one of the cameramen filming the Australian colour film, *Jedda*.

SUCCESSFUL HUNT

Three men recently shot 1,003 crocodiles in nine nights on the Fly River, New Guinea. The skins were worth more than £4,000.

The men—Tom Holland, a planter, Sandy Brues and Harry Holt—used 303 rifles, 12-ft. dingles, spotlights and a 26,000 launch which they used as a mother ship.

Holt said the men shot the crocodiles from 6-ft. range, gaffed their heads, then held the carcasses up with their hands in the water while natives hauled them aboard the mother ship.

"There is no danger in holding crocs with your hands," said Harry Holt. "You shoot them in the brain box, just above the eyes and they are stone cold dead when you grab them."

The largest croc ever caught was a 35-footer. There must be one to equal that here—and I'm after it.

Harry Holt warned Australians who want to shoot crocodiles that they need an outlay of at least £700, and must be prepared to spend three months.

MISCHIEVOUS Man Detained

(Singapore, Sept. 10.)

A Chinese businessman who proclaimed himself "military governor of Singapore for the USSR" was detained by the police yesterday.

In a "proclamation" which he pasted on his office wall in the heart of the city, he also named himself the "supreme allied commander-in-chief in Asia and Marshal of the land forces USSR."

The police said the man had been up to a lot of mischief in past weeks. He had advertised in an English-language newspaper, offering jobs to lawyers, engineers, artists, and private secretaries. He also wrote letters to and telephoned the Governor of Singapore and the Commissioner of Police.—United Press.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times for newspapers which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

By Air: Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.; C.P.A. India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.; Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m.; C.P.A./U.S.A.C. Formosa, Okinawa, 6 p.m.; H.K.A./N.W.A. by Surface: Macao, 9 a.m.; 6 p.m.; as Lee Hong Kong, 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

By Air: Siam, Burma, Ceylon, via T.A.C. Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 11 a.m.; Air France: Formosa, Japan, Korea, U.S.A., Canada, 1 p.m.; C.A.T./C.P.A./U.S.A.C. Indo-China, 6 p.m.; French North and West Africa, 6 p.m.; Air Vietnam. By Surface: Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.; Q.E.A. Siam, Burma, Pakistan, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m.; U.S.A.C. Formosa, Japan, 6 p.m.; T.A.C. Macao, 9 a.m.; 6 p.m.; as Lee Hong Kong, 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

By Air: Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. and Canada, 8 a.m.; via P.A.L. India, Malaysia, 9 a.m.; C.P.A./N.W.A. Hawaii, U.S.A., 6 p.m.; P.A.A. Formosa, Okinawa, 6 p.m.; (Seattle and Western States), Canada, 6 p.m.; H.K.A./N.W.A. by Surface: Macao, 1 p.m.; 6 p.m.; as Lee Hong Kong, 1 p.m.; China, People's Republic, 6 p.m.; 3 p.m.; train via Canton. Indonesia, 1 p.m.; as Fongtien.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6.15 p.m. Signal and Programme Summary: 6.02, Accent on July 10; 6.30, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 7.00, News; 7.10, News; 7.20, News; 7.30, News; 7.40, News; 7.50, News; 8.00, News; 8.10, News; 8.20, News; 8.30, News; 8.40, News; 8.50, News; 9.00, News; 9.10, News; 9.20, News; 9.30, News; 9.40, News; 9.50, News; 10.00, News; 10.10, News; 10.20, News; 10.30, News; 10.40, News; 10.50, News; 11.00, News; 11.10, News; 11.20, News; 11.30, News; 11.40, News; 11.50, News; 12.00, News; 12.10, News; 12.20, News; 12.30, News; 12.40, News; 12.50, News; 1.00, News; 1.10, News; 1.20, News; 1.30, News; 1.40, News; 1.50, News; 2.00, News; 2.10, News; 2.20, News; 2.30, News; 2.40, News; 2.50, News; 3.00, News; 3.10, News; 3.20, News; 3.30, News; 3.40, News; 3.50, News; 4.00, News; 4.10, News; 4.20, News; 4.30, News; 4.40, News; 4.50, News; 5.00, News; 5.10, News; 5.20, News; 5.30, News; 5.40, News; 5.50, News; 6.00, News; 6.10, News; 6.20, News; 6.30, News; 6.40, News; 6.50, News; 7.00, News; 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